RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 242- BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Oct.	MALOJAx		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,5-0
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12	RANPURA		16,585
	RAZMAK		16,662
23 ,,	CHINA		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK		10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	MALOJA x	11,430.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

‡ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80; £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Straits China & Japan For Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NALDERA	For Straits, China & Japan For Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE connecting at Colombo with CHITRAL	For Straits, China & Japan For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	For Straits, China & Japan For Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
13th Oct.	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
13th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
14th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHA

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	13th Oct	23rd Oct.
Indus Maru	27th ,,	10th Nov.
Celebes Maru	4th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Borneo Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Ta Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South, Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.

THE LEADING INDIGENOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE EAST.

CHAIRMAN:—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL.

SPECIALITIES OF THE "BHARAT."

1. The oldest and up-to-date purely Indian Life Office.
2. "Bharat" has stood the Test of Time.
3. Promptness in settlement of claims a speciality and the secret of its popularity.
4. Management easily accessible, courteous and sympathetic.
5. Policies under all up-to-date schemes to suit all pockets issued.
6. Business rapidly and enormously increasing from year to year.
7. Highest Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand on the Face Value of the Policies declared for the quinquennium ending 31.12.23.
8. Female lives insured.
9. Reduction in premium for Policies taken for charitable purposes allowed.
10. Mortality experience highly satisfactory.
11. Position of the Company full secured and sound. Funds partially invested in the Industrial development of India.
12. Investment in Government Securities upto end of June 1926 15 lacs against 9 lacs upto end of December 1925.
13. Landed property greatly appreciated in value, which provides a substantial, solid and silent reserve to Policy Holders.
14. "Bharat" is in the real sense the only Indian Company which you can call your own and which you must patronize.

For particulars apply to:—

Branch Secretaries or Head Office,
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
General Manager.

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pn Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—About 100 men. Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more according to merits. See personally between 9 to 11 a.m. on working days Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
R 3802

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS searching employments. Register names with EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana. For terms send anna stamp.
A R3790

POR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT, consisting of Tables, Desks, Chairs, Typewriters, Filing Cabinets, etc. Foregoing in splendid condition. For further particulars apply Messrs. STRAUSS & CO., LTD., Neville House, Ballard Estate.
N R3843

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Hedows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS for ROYAL COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY Reduced price Re 1 only. Apply to The Proprietor, R. C. DIRECTORY, Quilon (S.I.)
L R3840

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL BY CHOICE, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

LOST AND FOUND.

A REWARD OF RS. 10 would be given to any who would find out or give full particulars of whereabouts of a Sinhalese youth of Ceylon, passing as a Hindu named SILVA, about 21 years old, dark in colour, teeth regular, ears bored, height about 5½ feet. A tattooed mark equal to A with letters Y. M. C. A. on right hand and a picture of a lady with a Cobra on the left hand. Last address: V. A. B. de SILVA, c/o Joules Electric Works, Mevawala Building, Hathi Bag, Mazagon, Bombay 10. Please refer to the above address. Address please V. G. ARNOLIS SILVA, c/o L. B. Peeligama, Kadugannawa, Ceylon.
PB R3844

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications, and an OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.
27495

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (DASSERA), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th October, 1926.
27458

WANTED

FOR the post of LADY SUPERVISOR, Municipal Branch Girls' School, Amritsar, a GRADUATE MISTRESS, having knowledge of either Urdu or Hindi or Gurmakhi.

The pay of the post is Rs. 125—5—150, plus Conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Benefit of Provident Fund at 6¼ per cent. also.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 23rd October, 1926.

SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
27494

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI MATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, which is being wound up voluntarily, are requested on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1926, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the undermentioned Address, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator, are personally or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts or claims are proved.

S. A. KYUM,
Liquidator.
Mohammedi House,
34-38, Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th October, 1926.
27499

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI MATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 (1), that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 34-38, Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. A. KYUM,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 12th October, 1926.
27499

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for constructing S. W. Drains in Lady Jamshedji Road from Bombay Woollen Mill to Dadar Overbridge will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm, if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the DY. ENGINEER, Development Works, at his Office at Love Grove Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th October, 1926.
27496.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 50 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 20th October, 1926,

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within two months from the date of acceptance of the same, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT. They should be superscribed "TENDER FOR BULLOCKS."

Forms of contracts, specification, etc. will be issued free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
J. E SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th October, 1926.
27501

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAMJI KORSEY & CO., by their partner and wahiwatdar RAMJI KORSEY, of Bombay, Tardeo, have agreed to sell to my clients Messrs. CHAMNAJI TALOKCHAND and COMPANY, of Bombay, New Hanuman Lane, the below-mentioned property free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, inheritance, lease, lien; mortgage, maintenance, possession, purchase, share trust, partnership, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 7,823 square yards or thereabouts, and situate partly (6,130 sq yds.) in the village of Mogra, and partly (1,693 sq. yds.) in the village of Gundoli, on the boundary of both the villages in Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and which is entered in the Books of the Revenue and in the Record of Rights of the respective villages as under:—

Name of Village	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment
Mogra	46	2 2	0 38	Rs. 0 14 9
"	47	1 1	3 4	" 0 16
Gundoli	4	1	0 14	" 0 12 0

and all which whole piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on or towards the North partly by the property of Mukund Sadashiv Patil and partly by the property of Amir Shakkar Dalal, on or towards the South by the property of Jao Pasco Fernandez, on or towards the East by the property of Nagardas Dharsey, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Amir Shakkar Daal and partly by the property of Mukund Sadashiv Patil.

Andheri, dated 11th October, 1926.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
27497

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI KASTURBAI, wife of Morarji Dharsey has with the consent of her husband the said MORARJI DHARSEY contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, gift, possession; inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Upper Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 929 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger vacant piece or parcel of land admeasuring 7867 square yards or thereabouts which larger piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 539, New No. 4107, New Survey No 1/109 and Cadastral Survey No. 1220 in the Mahim Division and Registered by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos 5777 to 5780 and Street Nos. 253 to 255 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a vacant piece of land, belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the vendor on or towards the South partly by vacant piece of land belonging to the vendor and partly by vacant piece of land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the West by the Public Road.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1926.

A B SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur & Co.
Purchasor's Attorneys.
27503

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS BHAGALPUR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORARJI MOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure now forming one plot (together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Bapu Khote Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1056 1124, 1125, 1125, 1054 and 1126 New Nos. 8236 and A/8234 Old Survey Nos. 2084, 2027, 2026, 2025, 2085 and 2024, New Survey Nos. 750 and 2/694 and Cadastral Survey Nos 3226 and 3227 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by the properties of Harakhchand Kapurchand and Nihalchand Velchand, on or towards the North by the property of Purhotam Mohanji and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Esak Haji Rehim but now of M. P. Kothare and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos 5982 and 5983 and formerly under Street Nos. 158-162 and 164-166 but now under Street Nos. 78-80 82 and 84 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1926.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA
AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27502

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD AWAY ON THE DAY FIXED AND ON NO ACCOUNT SHALL THE AUCTION SALE BE POSTPONED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors, viz. Hafidabai and Dilpasand alias Nurbibi, widows of Piramian Hasanmian deceased and Haloobai daughter of the said Piramias Hasanmian, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of January 1925, and made between the said Piramian Hasanmian, deceased and Hafizabai his wife of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 186 and New No. 6058, Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 311, Street Nos. 29,33 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Kasai Moholla Masjid, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Daoobhai Ebrahim, and now to Abdullabhoy Faizulabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

BONA FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER JACOBIAN AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, SWEET TONED GRAND PIANO BY BRINSMEAD, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, &C. &C.

This day Tuesday the 12th October 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs: CRAWFORD & CO are instructed to sell by Public auction at Janzira Chambers, Ground Floor, Wodehouse Road, Near Y.M.C.A., rich and specially made to order Jacobian and English household furniture, English dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, chesterfield sofas and chairs, English cabinet, sweet toned grand piano by Brinsmead, rich English carpets, wall clock, sewing machine, glass cabinet by John Roberts, china vases and plates, oil paintings, double mirror door cupboards, writing tables, marble top tables, Jacobian chairs, settee, Lady's writing table, book stands and book cases, blackwood round table, dressing tables and chests, fancy teapoys, bed room furniture, wooden beds, hat stands, English dinntr sets, rich crockery and glassware, palm stands, iron safe, cooking utensils, meatsafes, &c. &c.

The Property of an European Gentleman. Furniture is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHAIK ADAM BUILDING", AT DE'LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for Mr. Sirajuddin Ahmedally Vasi, the Receiver in the High Court suit No. 4169 of 1923 pursuant to the consent decree dated the 12th day of October 1925 passed in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 23rd day of October 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses, godowns, bungalows and outhouses and other buildings standing thereon and known as "Shaik Adam Building", situate at De'Lisle Road in the City of Bombay fronting the De'Lisle Road on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6396 square yards or thereabouts according to new Lands survey and 6090 square yards according to the conveyance registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732, 740, 83, 662, 660, 676, 731, 679, 687, 718, New No. A 11981, Old Survey No. 414 and New Survey No. 1/2694 and Cadastral Survey No. 80 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2348, Street No. 175, Ward No. 2349, Street No. 1, Ward No. 2350, Street No. 2, Ward No. 2351, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by the property of Yenkoo Baloo on the South by the Municipal ground on the East by the line of the G. I. P. Railway and on the West by the De'Lisle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH OCTOBER 1926, at 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Augusta Villa," Hughes Road, the very valuable made to order household furniture of the latest designs, very little used Jacobian Suites of complete Dining, drawing, and Bedroom furniture. Solid Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Rich glass Crockery and Plateware, Chesterfield Sofas and easy Chairs, one Sweet toned Cottage Piano by Godfrey. Rich bedsteads, specially made Almirahs and Dressing Tables to match, Teapoys Side tables and Easy Chairs, Writing Bureaus, elegant nests of tables store cupboard, Mealsafe, Ice box, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
PRESENTS
"RUSTLER'S RANCH"
WITH
ART ACCORD the famous Cowboy
RAVEN the wonder horse &
REX the marvellous dog
'He dared for the girl he loved'!
And that Sparkling Comedy-TWIN SISTERS!
ALSO
DANCES & SONGS
DANCES & SONGS
DANCES & SONGS
By MISS VICTORIA
n a great Repertoire of Indian and Egyptian
SONGS & DANCES!
Daily At: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Sat. and Sunday & Holidays from 3-30 P.M.
RECORD LOW PRICES:
3 As, 4 As, 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

AN ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

LAUGHS AND LAUGHS BETWEEN LAUGHS

MONTY BANKS IN "KEEP SMILING"

6 Reels.

High tide on an Ocean of Joy.
Big breakers of fun rolling in.
Stormy thrills
A Rock bound coast of trouble.
Refreshing as a sea breeze
Dizzy as a fish out of water.

Are Blond Men Bashful?

2 Reels starring
ARTHUR STONE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The world's latest news in pictures.

TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT — TO-NIGHT

You are invited to see a wonderful Historical Masterpiece—

PADMINI

In

The famous seize of Chitor made by Baburao Painter of well-known Maharastra Film Co. of Kolhapur.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL

NEXT WEEK :—

MURDER of NARAYANRAO PESHWA.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay 11 October

Mill shares opened weak but firmed up later on. Pearl had a sharp rise other shares followed. Market is generally healthy.

We quote:—Fazulbhoy 880, A Dyeing 885, Pearl 511-4, Century 372-8 New Great 315, Nagpur 545, Swadesh 510.

Tata Steel also opened weak but closed firm with speculative purchases We quote: Tata Dfd. 205, and that of ordinary 55

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76	8
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55	
Central	25	1½	27	6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a.	79	+D
Imperial	500	40	1460	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	365	
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	22	
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	27	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	132	8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	112	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	305	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94	x D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	720	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	172	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	782	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1007	8
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	133	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	82	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1122	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	640	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	785	

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			470	
Akbari	500	..	259	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sahapathy.	500	20-35	1070	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	590	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	223	12
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	537	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	141	4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0		6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105	
McKenzie	100	30	350	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	138	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	171	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	205	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	55	
Thacker	50	..	109	
Telephone	50	nil	33	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	
Jupiter	15	..	5	8
New India	25	1y	23	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1025	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	6

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435	
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	88	5
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	92	8
Century	100	20y	372	8
Central India O. ..	100	16	545	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	147	8
Coorla	100	..	150	
Crescent	100	4	178	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	290	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	740	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	2 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	2	30
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	131	8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	26	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	280	
Finlay	100	nil	127	3
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	675	
Globe	100	..	50	
Gokak	100	5	110	
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	375	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Fll		110	
Kilachand	25	..	5	12
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5650	x
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	117	D8
Madras United ..	250	15	515	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	86	4
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2250	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	155	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	315	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	511	4
Phoenix	100	10	415	
Premier	100	..	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	0	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8325	
Simplex	250	..	137	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100		145	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350	XD
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, October 6

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	435
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dysing	883-12	887-8	880	885	
Century	375	375	367-8	372-8	
Central India ..	541-4	545	540	545	
Colaba Land ..					145
Crescent					150
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy	880	881-4	887	880	
Finalay	..	..	..	..	127-8
Globe				..	37-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	120
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..		180
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	371-4
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1150
Madhowjee ..					117 8
Mathuradas ..	..				110
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	86-4
Mysore	..	..	..	..	113-12
New Great ..	313-12	316-4	311-4	315	
Pearl	505	512-8503	.2	511-4	
Pabany					230
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	415
Simplex ..					137-8
Swadeshi	506-4	510	505	510	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	231-1	231-4	223-8	223-12
Bombay Steam ..	..			172-8
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	2
Central India Mining	..	..	..	2
Indian Cement ..	..			1322
Katni Cement Ord.	..			1127
Shivarajpur ..	..	..		48-8
Tram Co. Ord.				133-8
Tata Hydro	1110-8	1122-8	1107-8	1122-8
Tata Iron & Steel rd		51-8	5, 63-8	52
Tata Iron & Steel Def	206-4	207-8	191-4	20

Mr. Stokes, the Acting Chief Secretary who has been granted leave will hand over charge to Mr. A.Y. G. Campbell on Monday, says a Madras message.

A Gaya correspondent wires:—"The Bharat Sevasram Sangha is active. A new centre has been opened at Benares. The Asram will seek to minister to the comforts of pilgrims and help the people in distress and to create a moral and spiritual atmosphere."

PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
JOY IN EVERY PUFF!
for they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco— Unadulterated, and
WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT
PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
MADE IN LONDON
10 for 4 Annas
IN PACKETS
MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND, BY CARRERAS, LTD.
136 years' reputation for quality.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff jointe, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 2 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 16 to 12 points in New York futures. The market advanced on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 16 points higher. The tone of the market was better.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The American market is fairly steady, but pressure of hedge selling may have further effect. It is reported that an attempt is being made to "carry" part of the crop with a view to raising prices, but it remains to be seen what actually will be done.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Condition apparently favour yield larger than indicated, although trade buying broadening, continued free Southern marketing against value."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The newspapers this morning report the appointment of an Emergency Committee in America to consider the position of the cotton market from the point of view of the largest Bureau Report, but the information so far received does not enable us to form any opinion as to the purpose which the Committee is intended to serve. If a serious attempt is to be made to raise prices to a more favourable level from the farmers' point of view by taking a certain quantity of cotton off the market for the time being, a recovery in values may be looked for, but the farmers are not the only people interested and the consuming public may be expected to have something to say if should the Committee recommend Government interference in a matter which is one ultimately to be settled by the normal law of supply and demand.

A small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about Rs. 3 higher with Broach April-May at Rs. 270 and gradually improved to Rs. 273 on Exporters and Commission Houses buying. On selling by Shroffs the values receded to Rs. 271½, but the market again advanced to Rs. 275¼ on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 274½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 273½ and advanced to Rs. 274½. On selling by Commission Houses the market dropped to Rs. 272 and closed quiet but steady at the same rate.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 252½ and advanced to Rs. 255½ on buying by Shroffs and a Japanese firm. At about this level some Offices and Shroffs sold causing the prices to recede to Rs. 254. But the market again advanced to Rs. 258 on Shroffs and general buying and closed at Rs. 257. F G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted at Rs. 219½.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull on Saturday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	272
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	217½
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	254½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Fully Good Broach April-May	274
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	219
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	257

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th October, 1926:—

Cotton	746 bales.
Wheat	2,889 cwts.
Linseed	1,730 cwts.
Rape, etc.	197 cwts.
Gingellyseed	nil.
Poppyseed	nil.
Groundnuts	2,688 cwts.
Castorseed	1,320 cwts.
Rice	2,339 cwts.
Myrabollams	293 cwts.
Cottonseed	478 cwts.
Mowraseed	514 cwts.
Gram	2,112 cwts.
Juwar	2,757 cwts.
Masur	nil.
Barley	255 cwts.
Bajri	2,310 cwts.
Coal	117 tons.

LONDON RUBBER,

London, October 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1s 8 3/4d. Buyers

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1s 8 7/8d Sellers

Pale Crepe lb Spot 1s. 8 1/2 Buyers,

Pale Crepe lb Spot 1s. 8 3/4 Sellers

London, October 9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct 9.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No 7, quality), Spot 15 15/16.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 11

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	8	1,701	994
Central India	105	5,705	6,343
Barsi and Nagas	11	407	1,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Berars	..	1,308	3,593
Central Provinces	4	461	1,677
Total Comras	128	9,691	13,883
Dholera	90	1,627	3,526
N.W. Provinces	..	1,672	2,588
Rajputana	..	4,784	1,042
Sind-Punjab	275	2,828	2,741
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	114	4,106	8,982
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,309	4,789
Cocoanada	..	119	1,154
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,495	5,523
Persian	3	1,762	699
American	..	7,628	138
Egyptian and African	136	9,690	15,477
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	764	53,820	60,433

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 7th Oct,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	220	31,801	43,011
Japan & China	..	12,078	30,471
Coast Ports	..	1,175	1,934
Up country by Rail	..	11,713	664
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	4,033	5,545
Total	220	60,800	81,625

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	270	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	260	+24
Bengal F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G.	310	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	305	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	305	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	290	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	300	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	285	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	285	+28
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	265	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	260	+17/18
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	320	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	300/05	.....
Mothia Fine M.G.	255	.....
Mothia F.G. M.G.	235/40	+2
Dharwar F. Good S.G.	.....	.....
Ccompta M.G.	330/25	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	275	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M.G.	310	.....
Cambodia Fine M.G.	360/70	.....
Navsari Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Surat Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M.G.	270	.....
Dhollera Fine M.G.	270	.....
Kalagin Fine M.G.	270	.....

Delivery Contract quotations are based on the December-January Hedge Contract prices.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Liverpool, October 9.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Week Ending 9/10/26:—

Total in Sight 3,946,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply 233,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 113,000 bales

American Cotton Visible Supply 3,740,000 bales.

Other Cotton Visible Supply 496,000 bales.

Total Sales 46,000 bales

London, October 9.

East Indian Cotton Stock 9,000 bales

East Indian Cotton Stock 400 bales.

East Indian Cotton Forwarded 400 bales

East Indian Cotton, Actual Export 500 bales.

American Cotton Afloat 220,000 bales

East Indian Cotton Afloat 8,000 bales.

Total Afloat 306,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton 395,000 bales

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

BC RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32. Ready.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 25th Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan-Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 277 1/4.

Bank's buying T T 275 1/2.

Bank's buying D D 274 1/2.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269½.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1195.

Bank's buying D D 1260.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1275.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 134.1/2.

Bank's buying 60 days 131 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 174 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4.

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4.85 3/16 9th inst.

London—Japan 2/0 9th inst.

London—Paris 168 1/4 9th inst.

London—Belgium 175-00 9th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.14 9th inst.

London—Italy 120.00 9th inst.

London—Prague 164.00 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32
Frcs. Demand	1220
American Dollars	276 3/4
Hongkong Dollars	138
Shanghai	174 1/4
Japan	134½
Singapore	157 3/4

Market steady.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.

Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6.

Bar gold forward Rs. 27/7/6.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 59/15/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/10/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59/4/0.

London, Oct. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.

Silver ready d. 25/13.

Silver forward d. 25/13.

TONE OF SILVER—

Very quiet. India bought. Not sufficient silver at yesterday's rate, hence rise. Market not over-strong at advance. We don't expect much further rise.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Gold £4-4-11½ 9th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 13/16 9th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 13/16 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 56½ cts 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 9th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Ready:—21/7/6.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6, at 5. 30 p.m. 21/7/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Taji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/8/0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/4/0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 11.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/8.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/8.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/2.

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/13.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.

Tone of Market:—Firm.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, Oct. 11. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1 1/4	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass, German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass, German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, Oct. 11. Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 11.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91¼-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 6 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 26 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

AIDS DIGESTION

2

Proper feeding in infancy is absolutely essential to future health and development. That is why thousands of mothers, unable to breast feed their babies, give Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the nearest equivalent to nature's own food and lays the foundation of a strong and healthy constitution.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.

Send for a Sample to WILSON LATHAM & CO. LD. Bombay.

Has greater muscle, bone, and energy building qualities than rice. Gives a better balanced diet than meat.

Quaker Oats

BE SHARP.

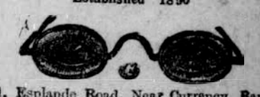
LET US ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and SuperTax Experts

Office: M.P. Barla Building, Pyhony, Bombay

THE ORIGINAL
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C I E, G. C. V. O.
Established 1890



71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. B. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar names

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Banks closed Dassera (Hindu holiday.).

S. S. "Maloja", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 13.10.26.

A Ward Dist. Congress Committee.—Voting for the 7 seats of the Bombay P. C. C. from the A. Ward will take place on the 14th instant between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. at Manordas street. Seth Samji Shivji's Mala, Shree Bombay Yuvak Mandal's Office.

Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee.—The following persons have been declared elected on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Messrs. K. B. Sanzgiri, M. R. Jayakar, M. N. Talpade, P. N. Ghate, K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse, R. G. Tripathi, B. G. Kher and Govindlal Shivlal.

Religious Discourses.—Seven public discourses on "Swadharma Rakshasa" will be delivered by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) from Tuesday the 12th to Monday the 18th inst. at 9.30 p.m. in the compound of Radha Krishna Mandir, Khandewadi, Girgaum.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

A Correspondent writes:—

"The Capuchin Fathers, who were posted in the St. Anne's Chapel, Malta, Bandra, have left the Chapel and the Diocese of Damaun, for another field of missionary work, and although the authorities concerned, were well advised of the date of their leaving the chapel, no arrangements whatsoever have yet been made to appoint a Chaplain to look after the administration of the Chapel and the spiritual needs of the hundreds of people living around the chapel. Will the Administrator of the diocese and the Vicar of St. Andrew's Church do their duty."

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD AT PANDU GAUHATI.

The Secretary, Publicity Sub-Committee writes from the office of the Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, Gauhati:—

"The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition of Khadi, industries and agriculture will be held at Pandu, Gauhati from the 26th December to 31st December 1926, along with the 41st. Session of the Indian National Congress.

The Gauhati Exhibition offers a very splendid opportunity. Gauhati being the gateway to the rich tea-districts of upper Assam, and to Shillong, the capital of Assam, is by itself a fit and a profitable place for an exhibition. The advent of the Indian National Congress will make it politically, economically, and commercially the centre of India during the month of December.

The Exhibition Committee will let out stalls inside the Exhibition enclosure for the sale of Indian-made goods. These will be distinct from the Exhibition itself. The stalls will be made of corrugated iron sheets. Only pure Indian-made goods will be admitted inside the enclosure.

Every particular concerning the Exhibition is incorporated in the Prospectus published by the Exhibition Committee. Forms to be filled in by those intending to exhibit or take stalls are also annexed to the prospectus. For prospectus or for information applications should be made to the Secretary, All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 41st Indian National Congress, Gauhati."

By Appointment to
H. E. the VICEROY of India
AND
H.E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay

V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.
Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK & DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

THE WEATHER.

DEPRESSION IN THE ANDAMANS.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The weather is suspicious in the Andaman sea where a depression is probably forming. Numerous thunder showers still continue in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, Madras South East, and Madras Deccan and Local in Burma, Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad, South and Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair 6 inches; Mergui 1 1|2; Moulmein 3|4; Monywa 1; Myitkyina 1 1|2; Marmugao 1|2; Mangalore 1; Negapatam and Trichinopoly 1 1|2; Madras 3|4 and Bellary 1.

Forecast:—An increase in Lower Burma.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 11th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.845 inches (0.29 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.731 " (0.51 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.011
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degree
" (wet bulb) " 78.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours " 89.1 degrees (0.6 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.5 degrees (2.1 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m ESE
Velocity " " 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 8

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to Oct 11. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 79	47 69
Fort. ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. The air is drier than usual in the submontane districts. Maximum temperature was above normal at Multan, while the minimum was below normal at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north of the area. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is locally humid than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in the south of Rajputana and the minimum in the north; while both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded round the Gulf of Cambay and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Kathiawar and in defect in Central India West. Temperature was below normal at Deesa, and normal at other places except Neemuch where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and in defect at Khandwa. Maximum temperature was higher and the inimum lower than usual in parts of the west Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Marmagao has had 0.48" of rain and Karwar 0.19'. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is slightly more humid than usual. Minimum temperature was locally above normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 89.1 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 79.5 deg. (2 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the division and in excess in the region of rainfall. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in most parts.

General Remarks.—Dry weather continues in the northern and central parts of the reporting area. Rainfall, in most cases associated with thunderstorms, has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and southeast Madras, and local in the Konkan, south Hyderabad and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 0.95", Bellary 1.22", Bangalore 0.60", Madras 0.70", Trichinopoly 1.42" and Negapatam 1.34."9

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MONDAY THE 11TH OF OCTO 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta	0.92	1.35	—0.43		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	2.82	5.03	—2.21		7.20
Rawalpindi	39.47	22.75	16.72		34.77
Lahore	16.35	15.01	+1.34		19.62
Hissar	18.60	11.52	+7.08		14.47
Ambala	28.19	23.70	+4.49		30.49
Delhi	23.81	22.88	+0.93		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	25.88	24.11	+1.77		26.99
Mainpuri	26.18	23.66	+2.52		27.07
Jhansi	36.93	33.67	+3.36		36.17
Cawnpore	28.04	32.93	—4.29		35.22
Allahabad	30.41	35.33	—4.92		39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	2.08	2.28	—0.20		3.68
Karachi	19.60	5.89	13.71		7.66
Rajputana-					
Bikáner	10.27	3.60	+0.67		11.79
Ajmer	22.39	18.44	+3.95		20.65
Jaipur	28.42	21.84	+6.58		24.21
Kotah	39.00	25.93	13.67		28.23
Mount Abu	123.66	58.03	65.62		60.76
Kathiawar— ..					
Bhuj	42.64	13.45	29.19		14.39
Dwaraka	2.09	12.61	10.45		13.52
Veraval	50.62	17.54	33.08		18.80
Rajkot	34.22	24.96	+9.26		26.29
Bhavnagar	29.07	19.86	+9.21		21.20
Para ..					
Surat	59.15	39.24	19.91		40.97
Ahmedabad	48.9.	27.57	21.36		28.83
Deesa	39.40	23.47	15.93		24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	44.91	27.33	17.58		29.19
Indore	23.64	30.72	—7.08		34.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	63.04	56.19	18.25		55.11
Saugor	49.60	41.66	+7.94		44.95
Hoshangabad ..	63.46	45.53	+7.93		48.53
Khandwa	26.96	27.19	+1.26		29.63
Akola	30.63	27.07	+2.96		31.35
Amraoti	21.47	28.84	—7.37		33.05
Nagpur	44.22	43.29	+0.93		48.97
Chanda	42.41	46.65	—4.24		51.90
Raipur ..					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	69.55	67.88	+1.67		70.63
Ratnagiri ..	112.38	95.53	16.85		99.98
Mormugao ..	0.48	89.04	86.94	+2.10	94.95
Karwar ..	0.19	98.51	110.81	12.30	120.12
Bombay Deccan ..					
Malegaon ..	15.84	19.33	—3.51		22.23
Ahmednagar ..	16.94	18.54	—1.61		22.25
Poona	23.37	21.95	+1.42		27.11
Sholapur	23.38	23.29	+0.09		28.46
Bijapur	14.14	15.92	—1.78		20.90
Belgaum	46.75	40.90	+5.85		50.15
Hyderabad— ..					
Aurangabad ..	28.01	23.26	+4.35		27.53
Nizamabad ..	29.13	35.67	—6.54		40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	0.35	17.40	25.32	—7.9.	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.95	104.49	109.32	—4.3.	125.68
Calicut		111.54	91.05	20.44	117.16
Cochin	0.33	94.2.	76.8.	17.38	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	34.20	31.57	+2.6	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.0	43.45	24.31	19.14	84.16
Madras Excluding	..				
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	19.04	25.84	—6.81	41.59
Bellary	1.22	10.64	12.81	—2.25	20.51
Cuddapah	0.29	20.28	20.70	—0.42	31.23
Madras	0.70	11.04	18.36	—7.2.	30.74
Bangalore	0.60	20.00	22.58	—3.58	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0.23	9.80	7.44	—0.7.	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	1.42	16.8.	13.90	—2.18	33.18
Negapatam ..	1.34	7.81	12.01	—4.1.	54.18

CROP REPORT

Half-weekly crop reports for the 11th October, 1826:—

Punjab—Amritsar:—Cotton plants showing bolls. Expect small arrivals of cotton from Amritsar, Patti, Tarantaran and Jullunder districts within ten days.

Ferozepore:—Kharif cuttings, wheat, gram and barley sowings progressing.

Multan:—Dessi picking continues. Cotton arriving in small quantities owing to low rates. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi:—Cotton picking commenced. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

United Provinces—Agra:—Cotton plants healthy. Gram being sown. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore:—All crops doing well.

Rajputana—Beawar:—Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Berar—Amraoti:—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food grains prospects improving.

Khamgaon:—More rain much needed generally.

Khandesh—Dhulia:—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening, but they want more rain.

Jalgaon:—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach:—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Viramgam:—Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan:—Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera:—Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar:—Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well. Cotton plants showing bolls and are making good progress.

Sholapur—Barsi:—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Food grains doing well. Rabi sowings expected to improve.

Sholapur:—Crop prospects generally good.

Dharwar—Hubli:—Food grains prospects improving.

Madras—Bellary:—Cotton plants flourishing.

At a meeting of the Palghar Taluka Congress Committee held on Saturday, under the Presidentship of Mr. Sakharam Patil the office-bearers and representatives to the different Congress Committees and delegates to the Assam Congress were elected.

The Depressed Classes Agricultural Conference will be held at Poona on the 20th instant in Abalayashram Hall.

CASE AGAINST EX-NAWAB OF BELHA.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENC.

Hearing in the case in which Mir Abdul Rasul Allam Khan, the ex-Nawab of Belha was charged with cheating, was resumed on Monday, morning, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The first witness examined was Lawrence De Silva, a clerk of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Tailors and Outfitters at Esplanade Road. He deposed that the accused called on August 19 and posing himself as the Nawab of Belha, bought on credit goods worth Rs. 294 for which the accused had not paid as yet.

DEAL IN PEARLS.

Adulla Bin Essa, a Pearl Merchant who was next examined said that on August 6, a Broker named Ahmed took him to pleader Dastur where witness showed pearls etc. to Dastur and the accused. Both of them approved of some pearls, the price of which was fixed at Rs. 21,807. Witness gave the pearls to Dastur who wrote his name and address. Witness pressed for his money as he did not know the accused Dastur therefore, gave him a cheque for Rs. 6,807. The cheque was post dated for six or seven days. Witness was promised that he would be paid the balance soon. Afterwards, the cheque which was later presented at the Bank, was dishonoured. At that, witness said, he consulted his Solicitors. In the meanwhile, the broker called on him and asking him not to take legal steps said that he would either get the pearls or the price of it. Witness then called on Dastur in company with the broker and there his pearls were returned to him. The accused was not there. He (witness) gave Dastur Rs. 500 as a present.

Dinshaw Maneckji Engineer (15) Secretary to the ex-Nawab giving evidence said that at the instance of the ex-Nawab he had gone to the shops of Kanga Brothers, Jewellers at Princess Street and had asked Kanga to take some goods to the accused's house. Kanga had asked him his name which he had given. Kanga had accompanied him to the ex-Nawab's house with his goods; but as the accused was not there Kanga left the articles there and went away. Next day when Kanga called on the accused, the accused selected some of the articles, and signed a list of them. On the evening the police raided the accused's house. Someone gave alarm to Rao one of the accused's employees. Rao suggested that witness should run away with him by the back door. The accused was not in the house then. But seeing that the police had already arrived witness went with them to the Agripada Police Station.

Concluding witness said that besides himself and Rao there were four Pathans in the employ of the accused. He had served the accused only for four days. He had not seen Dastur coming to the accused's house.

POST DATED CHEQUE.

Damodar Narayandas, a Cloth Merchant having his shop at the Mulji Jetha Market said that a broker named Bhugwandas had told him that a certain Nawab was desirous of buying some cloth. He had therefore sent his Kanji to the accused. Kanji returned with an order of cloth to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The same day witness went to the accused's house where he met Tulsidas who called himself the accused's Karbhari. Witness had asked Tulsidas as to how he was to be paid for his goods. He said that witness would be paid according to the rules of his (witness's) association. But on witness's insisting on getting some money in earnest, Tulsidas promised to get him 25 per cent of the purchase money from the accused the next day. Next day when he when he saw Khanji showing his goods to the accused. The accused had selected some of the goods.

On demanding his money, Tulsidas told witness that he could be paid in the evening. In the evening when witness went again he was informed that the accused was out, but that he (witness) would be sent a cheque the next day. Next morning Tulsidas called on witness and said that he (witness) should call on the ex-Nawab that evening when he would be paid. He therefore called on the accused that evening at his residence. The accused was in after waiting for an hour and a half, witness was given a cheque for his money. On showing the cheque to his partner, witness was told that the cheque could not be genuine as it was very old and was post dated. To assure himself, witness then went to Kanga Brothers and inquired whether they knew the accused. They replied in the negative. On Sunday following that day, Kanga gave witness some information in consequence of which they went to the Princess Street Police Station and Kanga filed his complaint against the accused.

HOW ARREST WAS EFFECTED.

Sergeant Beart of the Princess Street Police Station then narrated the circumstances under which he effected the arrest of the ex-Nawab. He deposed that no sooner his taxi stopped in front of the ex-Nawab's house, he saw some scuffle in the front room. He saw some persons running away, and his havildar chasing them. Lakhmidas and Baburao were arrested by the witness. He then posted some men at the accused's house and left that place. Some time after he received a telephone message that the ex-Nawab had arrived to his residence. Witness therefore went there with Inspector Wagle and arrested the Ex-Nawab. He examined two boxes of the accused and found nine articles.

Continuing witness said that on September 20, Ardesh told him that he had lost jewellery worth Rs. 20,000. Through one Haji Ahmed, witness got a sealed packet from one Shamji Kosharmal in Kolbhat lane. The packet bore the seal of B. F. Dastur the rest of the goods was also recovered.

LOAN ON JEWELLERY.

Shamji Kesharmal a marwari having his shop in Kolbhat Lane said that at the instance of a broker he and his partner had gone to B. F. Dastur's office where the accused said that he was the Nawab of Belha and that he wanted Rs. 5,000 on the jewellery which Dastur showed them. But as witness thought that the jewellery was not worth more than Rs. 2,500, he offered to pay Rs. 1,500. That being agreed upon, witness paid Dastur Rs. 1,500 for which the accused had signed in his 'khata.' Dastur then sealed the packet which contained the jewellery and gave it to witness.

As Mr. Thakoredas the pleader for the accused applied for a postponement, further hearing was adjourned till October 18.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

HIGH COURT.

EVANS ON TRIAL.

HOW ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS WERE DISCLOSED.

The sensational case against Llewellyn Evans, late Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who was brought back to Bombay on charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant and falsification of accounts in respect of Government securities valued at Rs. 5,40,000 belonging to the Bank, came up for hearing before Justice Percival and a special jury at a special criminal sessions of the High Court on Monday morning. The jury consisted of 8 Europeans and one Hindu.

Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, the Public Prosecutor, and Deputy Commissioner Canty appeared for the Crown with Mr. M. S. Noronha, Advocate. Mr. T. G. S. Little, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused.

On behalf of the accused, Mr. Little raised certain preliminary objections.

The Court upheld Mr. Kemp's contention and declined to split up the charges as urged by Mr. Little.

Mr. Little thereupon declared that he pleaded not guilty to the charges as they stood and claimed to be tried.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Kemp spoke for nearly an hour. He said the accused was an accountant of the Bank from April, 1921. As accountant he was second in the Bank and in the absence of the Agent would be in charge of the Bank. He had also a power of attorney which gave him wide powers of dealing with securities and altogether with the business of the Bank. Therefore, he was in a position of the highest trust. The Bank had certain securities held on its own account. These securities were kept in the Bank's strong room and the key of the room was with the accused. He had entire control and custody of the securities. In the strong room also were kept the security register, the purchase and sale book and the withdrawal book and these three books were written up by the securities clerk.

On June 12, the accused handed over charge to Mr. E. J. Davies as he was going home on leave. On that day the accused asked Mr. Davies to sign a statement, which Mr. Davies refused to do on the ground that he was not sure of the correctness of the statement. Moreover, the clerk who made the entries in the Security Register had found two entries made by the accused in his own handwriting. He (the clerk was surprised as the accused was not in the habit of making any entries himself. He made inquiries of the accused about these two entries, but the latter however gave no explanation before he went to England.

EXPLANATION BY WIRELESS

Defalcations having come to light, a wireless message was sent to the accused asking for an explanation. The accused sent a wireless in reply: "Can explain writing you ar uoiisnbui siqi pue Aiuf aqi se ieai os fully from Aden returns may go forward as they stand." That reply not having been considered satisfactory, a further wireless was sen to the accused asking him to return. The bank received a reply to this message to the effect that he could not return owing to family troubles. On June 15 the bank lodged a complaint with the C.I.D. the accused was detained at Aden and brought back to Bombay under police custody.

Mr. George Forsyth, the Agent of the Bank, was then examined for the prosecution.

Further hearing was adjourned till to day.

MR. FALKINER IN BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Falkiner, the well-known Billiards professional has returned to Bombay and will be giving exhibitions at the various clubs and hotels. I write this to inform the Billiards loving public that if a match could be arranged at Watson's Hotel between Mr. Falkiner and Mr. Baker (Junior Telegraphic Department) it would no doubt prove interesting. I had seen Mr. Baker playing with Mr. Rasool, the Islam Gymkhana Champion, in the final Monsoons Handicap Tournament at Watson's Hotel and Mr. Baker won the Championship in that tournament after putting up two fine breaks of 110 and 115. He plays with accuracy and caution and usually breaks 50 and 60 and as he is well acquainted with the strength of the table at Watson's I think he would make a better exhibition than other amateur players in Bombay.

If my suggestion is taken up, the proprietor of the Hotel would be willing to fix up a game between the two players on any day convenient to Mr. Falkiner.—Yours etc.,

E.J. CHINOY.

October 7.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

JANUARY.

11th October, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	12.90
To-day's Opening Rate	13.18
Difference	+.28
To-day's Closing Rate	13.38
Difference	+.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

11th October, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.94
To-day's Opening Rate	7.00
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.15
Difference	+.21
Khandi Closed	272-0-0
Sewri Closed	271-8-0

INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX
Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual, if you need advice on any point regarding INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX consult immediately
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOMETAX EXPERTS,
6 Sukhadvala Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road Fort . . BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560.

ORIENTAL
Government Security
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.
PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES: Rs. 22½ per Re. 1,000 per annum.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES: Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.
The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by
NEW BUSINESS 1923—Rs. 1,74,00,000
1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
1925—Rs. 2,96,00,000
NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST PROFITABLY IN A LIFE POLICY.
For full particulars apply to:
THE MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS
SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law Accountancy and Busines

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. student's all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and student of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers,
Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, No,2

ODOL Original GERMAN ODOL
For Dental Disease
Rs. 2/- per bottle.
RAVAL & CO., 13, Bank St, Fort, Bombay.

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION
ajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1926.

EDITORIAL.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has changed hands. After thirteen years of fearless and steadfast advocacy of the cause of the Indian people, the paper having changed in ownership, many of its readers may feel a natural apprehension about the policy and conduct of this organ of Indian Nationalist opinion in the years to come. To such readers we have already given the general assurance that whatever be the composition of the new management, whatever the personal leanings of those who control it, the unflinching advocacy of the national cause shall never be slackened in "The Chronicle" even by an iota. If, however, some of our readers consider such a general assurance vague and indefinite, and feel some anxiety as to the specific course the paper will follow in future, they may rest assured that with the traditional and unwavering advocacy of a strong nationalist policy, in perfect accord with the goal of national advance as accepted by the Indian National Congress in its creed and constitution, "The Chronicle" shall, under the changed ownership, apply to every proposal, mooted in the national arena, by every personality basking in the limelight of publicity, an honest and searching test from the one standpoint of real benefit and service to the country before according it countenance and support. The mere label of this or that organisation will not hypnotise "The Chronicle" into unreasoning support or indiscriminate opposition. Party labels are not seldom unavoidably misleading when they are not intentionally deceitful. While claiming to be utterly free from party rancour or party softness, "The Chronicle" will, of course, not desert, or waver in, the cause of the one and only party which, we are persuaded, should be the only feature of the Indian public life, while yet our country is lacking in the essentials of full autonomy and the stranger within the gates dominates all and sundry in all that matters to the life and soul of the people.

Clash of Personalities.

Unhappily that ideal state of things has become a dim memory of the distant past when the Indian nation stood up with one voice against the bureaucracy. With the growth of national consciousness and the spread of political education there has developed a richness and variety of views and proposals regarding ways and means that has inevitably snapped the bonds of national solidarity even before the full recognition of our national existence had been obtained. It has been mainly a matter of the clash of personalities and not, we venture to think, a conflict of the basic ideal regarding the eventual political destiny of this country. But because of this clash of personalities, parties have been so numerous and the shades differentiating them *inter se* so indistinguishable that the only chance for an unwavering service of the common mother lies, in our opinion, in the single-hearted search for the good of the country as a whole as the disinterested judgment of competent individuals should suggest to them and in the unceasing effort to mobilise and co-ordinate the varying forces under a common flag. "The Chronicle" can promise such a disinterested pursuit of the common good the more readily since those connected immediately with the day-to-day conduct and active control of its policy have imposed upon themselves a stern obligation, precluding them from candidature for any seat in the local or central legislature. Firm and convinced believers in the old, undiluted creed of Mahatma Gandhi, we have, by conviction, no faith in, or ambition for, those playthings of designing bureaucracy; but they have appeared in the eyes of many of our compatriots to be indispensable for the training of our nascent democracy in the fuller and final responsibility of complete self-government. But because we ourselves have no ambition to give a trial to these half-hearted and mock institutions of self-government, we have no desire, by captious criticism or senseless obstruction, to render still more difficult the already thorny path of those who seek to win Swaraj through a test of these Councils. In the main division of opinion on his point, then, we shall observe a perfect neutrality which, we trust, will enable us to understand sympathetically the objects and ambitions of every worker in the cause.

Source of National Aspirations.

There cannot, we feel sure, be any exception to this general policy of this organ of Nationalist opinion. It must not only commend itself to all parties sincerely striving for the common good of the country, for the real struggle for Swaraj, though each according to its own lights, but it will also permit of a sympathetic consideration of every measure or proposal which, under the unreasoning fanaticism of partisan feeling, it is likely not to obtain. Regarding the details of such a policy in actual operation—and more particularly regarding our attitude towards the Congress—we need hardly say that we consider that grand, old and tried national institution to be the true source and mother of all national aspirations and ideals. Like a mother we shall love and venerate the National Congress. But, like a mother also we shall expect it to tolerate and make room for every shade of opinion which is intended to promote her common glory. And while we consider the Congress ought to be wide and catholic enough to welcome and absorb every shade of nationalist opinion, it is but reasonable and consistent with this view-point to expect that all those who are associated with it and are true to its great purpose will always strive to prevent that common source of our national aspirations from being soiled with any petty-minded or merely momentary stunt in the interest of this or that section of it. Having no faith in the Councils ourselves, we wish the name and authority of the Congress had not been dragged in the petty squabbles of an electioneering campaign which seems to be conducted on the basis of a disregard of the vital fact of the political situation that we have still to win freedom and that a people, whose leaders are so divided as ours are, cannot win freedom until they bestir themselves and spare no effort to destroy every trace of sectional character that the Congress may possess and make that institution, more prominently than ever before, the one great mouthpiece of those broad principles of a nation's rights and liberties which have, of late, come sadly to be neglected. There is room enough, there ought to be room enough, for political work for all the main streams of opinion in the land. Let this great truth be realised by all; let every one strive to resuscitate the fallen glory of the common mother, the National Congress, without a thought to personal gain or benefit from such a renaissance and we have no doubt but that the clouds of depression and discontent which now oppress the people will lift as by a magic wand.

An Urgent Need.

Incidentany "The Chronicle" will insist on that much-needed purity and nobility in the public men and public life the absence of which cannot but involve the country in unspeakable loss and injury. Democracy is in its adolescence in India and the trend now given may remain perhaps for decades to colour our public life. Can want of character and principle fail to react on it? This organ of Indian national sentiment will set its face sternly against all that tendency of weakening morale and unmentionable decadence of public morality which has manifested itself of late to an alarming extent. Politics, we know, are dirty all the world over. Standards of public propriety and decency tend to be lower, the enemies of popular government declare, in democracies. But that is no reason, we feel, why an effort should not be made to redeem the public life of this country from the bog of demoralisation that we seem to be now threatened with and "The Chronicle" at least shall not hesitate to expose every case of misbehaviour or political indecency that comes to its notice just as it has never hesitated, nor will ever hesitate, to denounce every act of official misdemeanour.

Revitalise Gandhism.

For the future, too, we have no illusions. We consider the present demoralisation of political life to be so deep that we cannot avoid the apprehension that no single Nationalist party will have an absolute majority in any of the Councils or in the Assembly. The forces of Indian nationalism, however expressed, are still very strong, but they are bound to be disorganised unless the tact and skill and the unquestioned sincerity and inspiriting guidance of a leader like Mahatma Gandhi once again come to the rescue. But even if the worst happens and the nationalist forces are disunited and helpless before the organised battalions of the bureaucracy, the years intervening before the revision of the constitution in full satisfaction of the National demand is mooted, cannot be and must not be wasted. These years may serve to open the Nation's eyes to the dangers of disunion, if the leaders of public thought and sentiment educate the country as to the manner in which self-government may be realised. Questions of self-defence, of provincial autonomy and incidentally of a reorganisation of the provinces, of the place and purpose of the Indian States in India, of the goal and outcome of our material development, with its probable repercussions on the other partners in the British Commonwealth—and India cannot accept any position except that of an equal and trusty partner in such a Commonwealth—all demand the most intensive education of the future masters of India—the Indian people. The experience of the Councils will teach those who enter them how far they can or cannot utilise their opportunity for a substantial constitutional advance satisfactory to the country and a real step forward in gaining the economic independence of the country. For our part we shall endeavour our utmost to contribute all we can to a proper understanding of the problems, and others like them, that we have named. That we may not be taken by surprise when the time for a final settlement of the Indian constitution in accordance with national sentiment and genius comes and that we may not be found in a state wherein we do not know our own mind, we shall make it a regular feature of these columns every week to devote some space to a consideration of some one of these great and urgent problems of constructive statesmanship and we trust our readers will also do their bit and help us by their questions and comments on the matters discussed in these columns from day to-day. Above all, mindful of the fact that Swaraj will not be given to us as a gift but will have to be won by our own unaided efforts, "The Chronicle" will unceasingly support, encourage, and stimulate all efforts to revitalise Gandhism, that is, an organised movement of a nation united in action as well as in demand and confident of success because of its readiness to make the highest sacrifice for freedom.

DEPUTATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Government of India have announced that the Conference on the Indian Problem in South Africa will open in Cape Town on December 20. The personnel of India's delegation to the Conference has, however, not yet been announced. The "Evening News" is responsible for the statement that the Government's main difficulty has been to find a suitable chairman and it suggests that as Lord Reading has declined the appointment the Government of India are persuading Lord Ronaldshay to undertake the mission. If there is any truth in the suggestion, Government could not be guilty of a more deplorable affront to India. The time is long past when India could regard the leadership of any deputation on her behalf by a non-Indian as consistent with her self-respect. If the Government are earnest about their desire to secure the confidence of the public in the Deputation, it is absolutely essential that its leadership should be entrusted to an Indian. There could be no individual better fitted for the task than Mahatma Gandhi. If he cannot be persuaded to leave India and if the Government of India are determined to select an official or an ex-official for the mission, there is no reason why Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the member in charge of the Department concerned, should not lead the deputation.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

STABILITY AND MANIPULATION OF EXCHANGE.

(BY P. N. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI).

All through the history of currency legislation in India the primary object of a sound monetary system, namely the stability of the level of prices within the country, has been subordinated to the secondary function of stabilising the foreign exchanges. When the mints were closed in 1893 as the first step towards the future introduction of a full gold standard, the immediate objective was the stabilisation of exchanges. If the Chamberlain Commission subsequently gave its blessings to the Gold Exchange Standard, it was because the Commission thought that the Gold Exchange Standard had eminently served the purpose of stabilising the Exchanges. If to-day the Royal Commission recommend to us the virtues of the Gold Bullion Standard, it is because in their view the new scheme will secure the stability of the internal currency in terms of gold, the internal currency being exclusively confined to notes and silver rupees. The relative stability of the internal level of prices under the new scheme is as much an objective of the currency as the desire to secure the stability of exchange within the gold points corresponding to the select parity. But in actual operation, we are afraid, whilst stability of exchange will be maintained stability of prices may mean stability at a level which may be injurious to the economic interests of the country.

What is 'Convertible'?

When the Royal Commissioners allege that the internal currency will be directly convertible into gold—and therefore urge that it is a gold standard that they are advocating, they use the word "convertible" in an extraordinary and unwonted fashion. Convertibility of tokens implies convertibility into a standard coin which is legal tender and therefore current. Convertibility into gold bullion which has no internal monetary use is not the convertibility which will justify the characterisation of the scheme as a gold standard. So also we have never come across a more misleading statement than that we are going to have a gold standard under the new scheme which establishes "the principle that gold is the standard of Indian currency at a fixed ratio". The rupee is our measure of values. Government desire to secure stability in the gold value of the rupee by giving an artificial value to it in terms of gold and devising measures for maintaining this fixed ratio. The Gold Bullion Standard is the latest of such devices intended to give stability to the exchange value of the rupee for adjusting foreign debits and credits; the rupee remains the unit of measurement for internal purposes, so long as it is not convertible into a gold coin. If this scheme is to be called a gold standard, we are faced with a new terminology in economics inaugurated by a Royal Commission.

Statutory Obligation.

We are told that "a sound gold standard postulates a statutory obligation upon the currency authority to buy and sell gold at a price equivalent to the par value of the monetary unit. This obligation constitutes the cardinal condition and compelling force for the maintenance of monetary stability in relation to gold, and through gold in relation to all monetary systems similarly linked to gold or gold exchanges." Under a gold standard the statutory obligation to buy and sell gold "at a price equivalent to the par value of the monetary unit" means an obligation to tender gold coins in exchange for gold bullion, and an obligation to offer bullion in exchange for gold coins. It is an obligation to mint bullion offered into coins of the same metal and the reverse obligation to accept the coins and give bullion. Under the gold bullion standard the obligation is of an entirely different character: the obligation to buy gold is to tender token money, silver or paper money, in exchange for gold and the obligation to sell gold is to offer gold in exchange for silver and paper token. Under a gold standard this obligation is undertaken because the currency authority has simply to convert bullion into money and money into bullion. Under a gold standard the movements of gold are automatically determined by the conditions of trade; and stability of internal prices is secured by the inflow and outflow of the one metal which is honoured in international transactions.

Difficulty in Imposing It.

The Commissioners go on sagely to observe; "In the case of India there is a difficulty in the way of imposing on the currency authority an obligation in this simple form. India's demand for gold is not confined to monetary purposes," and therefore the Commissioners are anxious to devise measures by which the currency authority will be able to avoid the danger of being asked to undertake the function of a bullion merchant. But in the case of India under the gold bullion standard which the Commissioners recommend there will be no demand at all for gold internally for monetary purposes. They themselves admit that "under the system which we propose that portion of the hoards which is held in the form of gold coin will be rendered largely innocuous" by the removal of the legal tender quality of the sovereign and half sovereign. In a gold standard country there are alternative demands for gold—a demand for monetary and a demand for non-monetary purposes. And this alternative demand works as a compensatory force ensuring relative stability of price level.

Detrimental Manipulation Possible.

In India under the gold bullion standard gold is to be rendered innocuous "for monetary purposes in the country; and for non monetary purposes, we are told that; "it is essential that the conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the currency authority should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes." We are further told that "it is required so to frame the Bank's obligation (currency authority) to sell gold as to make it unprofitable for gold to be bought from it except in circumstances in which it would be profitable to do so for purely monetary purposes." Now for internal purposes gold as money is made innocuous, and as bullion it is to be sold by the currency authority at a rate which will make it advantageous to the purchaser to purchase it from the market. Thus, for all practical purposes, the obligation undertaken under the gold bullion standard is that of giving gold for external purposes. This is an improvement on the pre-war exchange standard; but it is the gold exchange standard in a new garb. There is a possibility that under the provisions contemplated by the Report regarding notified prices within the gold points, the currency authority may manipulate the rates to the detriment of this country.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION IN INDIA.

(BY M. KRISHNA.)

The main object in according the South African Deputation a grand and fitting welcome seems to be to impress its members with the cultural greatness of India, its riches and splendours and all that is good and pleasant and beautiful. The idea behind this appears to be to mitigate the race and colour prejudices, so profound and potent in the South African Whites.

The South African Whites have long regarded Indians as a nation of coolies, a nation without culture or civilisation, a nation that by natural and political causes had promised to be the supplier of cheap and abundant labour for British colonial enterprises. It is not necessary to dwell here on the extent and intensity of the colour prejudice among the South African Whites, nor indeed, the great insult and injury it has caused to the Indian settlers.

An Unjust Charge.

To this charge of racial inferiority levelled against them, Indians have been replying in the most emphatic and persistent manner, though, perhaps ineffectually, by relying on their great and glorious past and the intellectual and moral prodigies they still possessed. This Indian protest against the charge of racial inferiority, strengthened by a luke-warm sympathy of enlightened world opinion, at length succeeded in breaking down the irrational obstinacy of the Whites to a degree that persuaded them to see before they judged. It is this change, however slight it may be, that has brought the South African deputation to India, to examine first-hand how far Indians compared with the white people in respect of culture and intellectual capacity.

Study of Indian Economic Conditions.

Another equally important object of its visit is to study the economic condition in India. The proposal of voluntary or compulsory repatriation by which the Whites hoped to get rid of the Indians was opposed, on behalf of the latter, chiefly on the ground of poverty and unemployment in India. Starvation, destitution and a most miserable death were the best that a returned emigrant could expect in India. To such a prospect, it was contended, it would be nothing short of sheer inhumanity to drive the Indians from South Africa. On considerations of humanity this argument appealed to the Whites as of some force. But shrewed tacticians that they are they would find out the exact force of that argument by themselves; that is the second object of their visit. Corresponding to these two objects there are two issues in the South African Indian question—the Colour Bar Bill and the Asiatic Bill. The one sets up an invidious colour bar against Indians in certain skilled industrial occupations; the other seeks by legislative subterfuges to altogether expel the Indians from South Africa.

A Favourable Impression.

On the cultural and racial issue the deputation seems to have been favourably impressed, thanks to the efforts of our public men and organisations. The costly public receptions banquets and garden parties, the excursions on the Malabar Hill and elsewhere of a similar naturre, must necessarily have opened the eyes of the deputation to the real greatness and worth of India. Their conception of India as a mere "cooly" country must have been rudely shaken, and understanding and appreciation must have displaced arbitrary prejudices. That the organisers of the welcome and reception have succeeded in their object is evident from a remark made by a member of the deputation who is reported to have said, "They (Indians) are as civilised and cultured as we are." These favourable impressions formed by the deputation may be hoped to remove one of the most wicked and obstinate impediments to an amicable solution of the South African question.

Our Mistake.

But what about the other issue, the

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

His Only Anxiety.

Renewing the developments in British foreign policy at the annual Conservative Party Conference at Scarborough Mr. Baldwin, after expressing "pride in the part played by Britain in the promotion of European peace" remarked, that the only anxiety at the moment lay in China. British interests there were "wantonly damaged" and he promised that his Government would not hesitate to take all steps necessary to protect the lives and property of Britishers. Whatever the "wanton damage", for which the British trading interests in China have only to thank themselves, the Baldwin Government are content now with the policy of coming to an understanding with General Yang Sen instead of indulging in "drastic action" which, as the "Nation and Athenæum" remarks, would have seemed "natural fifty years ago". To the British jingoes in the East it appears natural even now but as Britain is likely to be alone amongst the Powers to desire to take drastic action, they are no doubt chafing under the restraint.

A Stupendous Effort.

It was not a mere expression of polite and complimentary language on the part of Lord D'Abernon when, on the occasion of relinquishing his post as British Ambassador in Berlin, he paid a tribute to the six years' work of reconstruction in the political and industrial field which Germany has successfully accomplished. To that success the foreign policy of Germany as directed by Dr. Stresemann has contributed very largely and the comments in the German Press bear eloquent testimony to the practical and sagacious manner in which the statesmen of the Reich have piloted the polities of the Republic, keeping a steady eye on the realities of the situation. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" recently remarked; "Things have stabilised themselves with us. Industrial enterprise, a real necessity to us, demands the urgent co-operation of other factors, as for example, the co-operation of the political power of the Republic and that of the new social power of organised Labour." A happy combination of these, the paper, says, will ensure to Germany the rapid recovery of her former importance in Europe.

Jail Reform in Burma.

The Government of Burma are said to be considering the recommendations on prison reform made by Mr. A. Paterson, His Majesty's Commissioner for Prisons in England and Wales, who had been requested by the Government to report on jail conditions in Burma. Even a desire to improve the present jails in Burma or India is to be welcomed, so horrid they are. But when we have the elaborate report of the recent Jail Commission, the reforms recommended by which are said to be held up only due to financial stringency we do not quite see the necessity of importing a foreign expert ignorant of Indian ways of life and sentiments. However, if such of his recommendations as are endorsed by the public are given effect to speedily, few will grudge the expense on the expert. His proposal to establish a preventive school to which the court may commit boys under fourteen who are living in circumstances supposed to be conductive to crime, needs to be examined with great care, lest the police should misuse their power of hauling up children before the court.

Destruction or Reconstruction?

The dismantling of the charming old wood work and structure at the Church Gate Station proceeds with annoying rapidity. Church Gate Station, as it has remained in the memory of several generations, is an important civic landmark not altogether devoid of artistic interest. The annoyance, to those sensitive to the aesthetic appeal in daily surroundings, would be intensified as a legitimate resentment and regret if they knew that the attractive wood work and the delightful structure are to vanish for ever as so much useless debris. But the numbers on the wood work, marked evidently with great care, suggest the possibility and the hope that the present dismantling is only a first step towards the final reconstruction, in an appropriate place in the remodelled station, of the delightful wooden structure and carving. It is hoped the Railway authorities will respect the wish that is father to these thoughts. It should not be considered necessary that progress or convenience or economy ought always to be only pleasant names for ugliness. Civilisation, even modern civilization, ought not to dignify or perpetuate vandalism.

Cattle Census.

It was only in 1916 that Government saw the need for a census of cattle in India and, accordingly, the first census was taken in 1919-20. The report of the second census, taken in 1924-25, is just published. According to this report there were in 1924-25, 151 million head of bovine cattle in British India, an increase of only 3.5 per cent on the figure for 1919-20. The increase can hardly be said to keep pace with the growing requirements of a growing population in a predominently agricultural country. In Belgium and Denmark there was an increase in cattle of 28 and 26 per cent respectively between 1919 and 1924. The increase in the number of cows is only 2 per cent and of calves, only 1.2 per cent. We do not know whether the figures are quite accurate, but, taking them as they are, they are far from satisfactory.

AN ARBITRARY FIAT.

SUBASH BOSE'S MANIFESTO WITHHELD.

ENCROACHMENT ON PUBLIC RIGHT.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 10.

"Forward" publishes a letter from the Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department, to Mr. S. C. Bose, brother of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in which he says; "I am directed to inform you that a cover addressed to you by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, detenu, has been received, and that it contains the following.—(1) Election manifesto of Mr. Subash Bose. (2) A letter addressed to you by the same gentleman giving instructions for the issue of the said manifesto. (3) Certain enclosures belonging to Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, detenu. I am to forward the last-mentioned papers, and to inform you that the election manifesto and the letter addressed to you have been withheld, because Government consider that an address to the public goes beyond the range of correspondence authorised for political prisoners—A.P.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

DECLARED DULY ELECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 11.

Mr. V. J. Patel was to-day declared duly elected to the Legislative Assembly, there being no contestant. Mr. Patel though indisposed attended the scrutiny of the nomination papers at the Commissioner's bungalow in Shahibag.—A. P.

DELHI CONSTITUENCY CANDIDATES.

DELHI, Oct. 11.

Nomination papers of Messrs. Asafali (Congress), Shivnarain Rangbcharilal and Lachmandas were filed to-day before Mr. S. L. Sule, Sessions Judge, for the Indian Legislative Assembly, Delhi Constituency.—A. P.

JUSTICE PARTY CANDIDATES.

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Under-Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, writes to the Press that the uncontested election to the Legislative Assembly of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, A. I. S. Party and the A. I. C. C., has been received with universal satisfaction and congratulations are being received from all quarters.

It is understood that the total number of candidates put up by the Justice Party to contest the elections for the local Council and the Assembly from this province is 63 Of these nine are Mahomedans, four Christians and 50 Hindus.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS' MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party (Bombay branch) a public meeting of the residents of Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) was held on Monday night, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth, and Dr. Savarkar addressed the meeting on the coming elections.

Mr. Jayakar at the outset said that a good deal of misconception was spread in the public about the doctrine of Responsive co-operation; and much light could not be thrown on it as the press was not quite friendly to the minority in the Congress.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth and Dr. N. D. Savarkar then spoke on the futility of the Swarajist policy and advised their hearers to be practical men.

A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE PRCAUTIONS FOR PUJA PRE OESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The existence of intense communal feeling in Calcutta and suburbs has given rise to apprehensions of trouble during the ensuing pujas. In spite of extra precautions taken by the authorities, honest efforts of leading Hindus and Mahomedans to avoid any clash and the preventive measures adopted by the Commissioner of Police the nervous section of the public are apprehensive of disturbances.

There will be two Hindu processions in connection with the pujas one early on Wednesday morning and another on Saturday evening on the occasion of the immersion of the images. One big procession will pass by one or two mosques on both occasions. The Associated Press representative was assured by the leading residents on the route of the procession that both sides have been trying to avoid any trouble. The Police Commissioner has made special arrangements to guard the route by posting extra police at the junctions while the route is being patrolled by Gurkha and European foot police and by Sowars and the Governor's bodyguards now doing police duty. The route lies through the Central Avenue, Harrison Road and through Burrabazar, the scenes of the serious disturbances during April last where many men lost their lives.—A. P.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

TWO MEN BURNT TO DEATH AT POLLACHI.

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Pollachi correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says that a terrible tragedy occurred there on Saturday night when it is alleged two men who were caught in an attempt to steal cocoanuts were burnt alive.

It appears at about 10 p.m. two men Kamatchi Chetty and Ramaswamy Thevan entered a garden on the Pollachi Palladam road for the purpose of stealing cocoanuts. They were detected and it is stated their captors inflicted terrible punishment. Tying the two men hand and foot they threw them on a heap of dried groundnut creepers and set fire to it. One man was burnt alive, but other although terribly injured succeeded in crawling from the fire to the road where he collapsed. The sub-inspector of police had the man conveyed to the hospital where he succumbed after. A dying declaration had been taken by the stationary sub-magistrate. The correspondent adds that the owner of the land on which the crime was committed has absconded.—A. P.

FINED FOR READING NEWSPAPER.

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

Much discontent prevails among the law students over the action taken against one Mr. V. R. Joshi, a law student, for reading a newspaper in the class. The lecturer has taken action against the student by reporting the matter to the College Committee, which fined the student Rs. 25, and ordered him to make a public apology. The students held a meeting and passed resolutions protesting against the authorities' action and censuring the lecturer.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JUDGE KNIGHTED,

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The King has knighted Mr. Justice Philip Buckland.—Reuter.

STRIKE CALLED OFF IN LEICESTERSHIRE

60 PER CENT OF MINERS RESUME

LONDON, October 10

The Leicestershire miners' Council has decided to call off the strike Nearly 60 per cent. of the Leicestershire miners have already resumed.—Reuter

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING.

TRAINING CLASS AT SURAT.

(From Our Corespondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 10.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, an English Training Class in Co-operative Banking will be opened and conducted in Surat for six Sundays commening from 21st January next. Mr. V. C. Jadav, Managing Director of the Surat People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be in charge of the class, and those who are actually employed in banks or commercial houses or those who have passed any University examination are eligible for admission to the class. Eight prominent co-operators and students of Banking in India, e.g., Messrs. V. L. Mehta (Bombay), M. L. Tannaees (Bombay), H. L. Kaji (Bombay), Principal Gadgil (Surat), C. M. Gandhi (Surat), D. A. Shah (Surat), V. C. Jadav (Surat) etc., have agreed to address the students attending the class. It is also proposed to give facilities to the students to take practical training in Banking at the Peoples' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the District Co-operative Bank Ltd. of Surat and the Broach District Co-operative Bank Ltd. at Broach. As the number of students to be admitted to the class is very limited it would be advisable for any one inteding to take advantage of the class to apply for admission as soon as possible.

MR. C F ANDREWS.

ARRIVAL IN MOMBASSA.

CONSULTATION WITH S. AFRICAN LEADERS.

MOMBASA, Oct. 11.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived here safely. His health is much improved. He has consulted the South African Congress leaders and has sailed to Durban on Saturday.

ARRIVAL AT DELHI.

DELHI, OCT. 10.

The South African deputation spent a busy day in Delhi. When they arrived here this morning they were met by Mr. Richey, Educational Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi. After breakfast at the railway station they drove to the Fort, visiting, *en route*, the famous Kashmere and Mori Gates. They visited the Ivory alace, Raisina, Kutab and Humayun's Tomb during the afternoon and left for Agra at 11 p.m. They drove round in a fleet of five cars placed at their disposal by the Gwalior and Northern India Motor Transport Company. The deputation had an enjoyable time, but felt the heat of the day. They expressed cordial appreciation of the arrangements made by the local administration.—A.P.

S. AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

AT SOMME BY MRS. BOTHA.

LONDON, Octo. 10.

In the presence of a great and representative gathering including Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lords Buxton, Gladstone and Selbourne, General Hertzog, Lord Haig and representatives of General Joffre, the South African defence forces, ex-service officers and relatives of the fallen, Mrs. Botha unveiled an imposing South African war memorial at Delville Wood at Somme where the South African Brigade had participated in some of the bitterest hand-to-hand fighting during the war, and which has been purchased by the South African Government.

General Hertzog, in a striking speech, said the South Africans did not feel called upon to decide the rights and wrongs of the war. Hearing the far off call of the world in distress imploring the aid of mankind for national freedom and world peace they marched to the battlefield with all fervour and determination born of conviction of the righteousness of their cause. If militarism still stalked the face of Europe the blame was not theirs. It now rested with the statesmen of Europe, especially with the victorious statesmen to justify the confidence of the world to realise the high and noble purpose of the war.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON BOUND STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Ellerman and Hall steamer "City of Christiania" bound for London from Calcutta with a cargo of Jute and tea, without passengers, was towed into Southampton water, this evening, with holds two and three and also bunkers on fire. The fire was discovered off Ushant on Friday.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

NO INTERVENTION FROM RUSSIA.

AFFILIATION OF COMMUNISTS REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

"Hands off the British labour movement", declared Mr. Robert Williams, presiding over the annual conference of the Labour Party at Margate referring to Tomsky's telegram adding, "We do not desire any political or industrial intervention in Britain."

The Conference defeated by a majority of over two million an attempt to re-open the question of the affiliation of Communists to the Labour Party.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENT SOON TO BE GAZETTED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is understood that the appointment of Col. F. S. Jackson as Governor of Bengal will be gazetted this week after which Col. Jackson will not participate in party politics. It appears that the acceptance of the Governorship automatically disqualifies a member from sitting in the House of Commons.—Repter.

RELEASED FROM CAPTIVITY.

FLYING OPFICER RETURNED TO BRITISH LINES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Baghdad.—After four months of captivity at the hands of Kurdish rebel chief, Shaikh Mahmoud, the Flying Officer Demay with the mechanic Hirst were returned to the British Lines on Friday, looking well and happy. Both declared themselves satisfied with the treatment meted out to them in the vastness of Kurdistan. Food was native, but it was good and they made the best of inevitably hard conditions.—Reuter.

BOAT GROUNDS IN HEAVY SEAS.

RUGBY, October 10.

During the week-end, gales and heavy seas were experienced in the channel. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Earl Haig, Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, General Hertzog, the Premier of South Africa, Mrs. Louis Botha and many other distinguished members of a large party crossing to Boulogne to attend the unveiling ceremony at Delville Wood, to-day of the South African memorial had an unpleasant experience. The channel boat Barritz by which they travelled had an extremely rough-crossing and on entering Boulogne harbour, during the gale with a strong current running, grounded in the fairway. The vessel was refloated after half an hour, no damage being done.—B O W.

DEATH OF SIR A. D. ACLAND.

RUGBY, October 10.

Death has occurred at the age of 80 of Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, who over thirty years ago was a member of Gladstone's final administration and of that of Lord Rosebery which succeeded it. He was in his days a prominent educationist.—B O W.

Paris.—Paris beat Maori Rugby team by eleven points to nine.

RS. 1,000 IN PRIZES.

RS. 750 FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON

Why 1s. 6d. Ratio is Ruinous to India.

CONSOLATION PRIZE OF 250.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will award a prize of Rs. 750 to the writer of the best essay on "Why 1s. 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." The essay should not contain more than 4,000 words and must be received in this office on or before 15th November, 1926. If the first prize goes to a competitor who is not at present a bona-fide student in any of the Universities, a consolation prize of Rs. 250 will be given to the best essay by such student. The proprietors of "The Chronicle" reserve the right of publishing the essays which win the prizes and any of the other essays received.

SOBANI DEATH MYSTERY

HIGH COURT DECLINES TO INTERFERE

JURY'S OPEN VERDICT CONFIRMED.

The court room was crowded when the reference made by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle the Coroner in connection with the death of the late Mr. Umar Sobhani in consequence of his disagreement with the open verdict of the Jury came up for consideration before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the High Court yesterday morning.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Commissioner of Police, while Mr. Vellani, Barrister, appeared on behalf of Mrs. Umar Sobhani.

At the outset, Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah enquired of the Advocate-General whether he had any application to make to which he replied in the negative.

Mr. Vellani then made an application that the verdict of the Jury be amended, and said that the jury had failed to perform their function in so far as they had left it undecided as to who had administered the poison to Mr. Umar Sobhani. There was no evidence to afford any ground of suspicion against anyone, and they ought to have come to the conclusion that it was self-administered. Their verdict should be amended accordingly.

Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah observed that there was no precedent that the Court should go into the evidence of a Corner's case and amend the jury's verdict.

Mr. Vellani said that unless the verdict was so amended as to indicate how the poison was administered there would be a slur on Mrs. Sobhani who would be suspected of having administered it.

Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah—No such suspicion is mentioned in the verdict. There can therefore be no question of amending it.

Mr. Vellani—Then I ask that the inquisition be quashed.

His Lordship—On what ground?

Mr. Vellani—On the ground that Mr. Desai had attempted to influence a juror by talking to him.

Concluding his argument, Mr. Vellani contended that he was entitled to an amendment of the verdict in the manner indicated by him, the effect of which would be to show that there was nothing on the face of the record to justify any slur or suspicion against Mrs. Sobhani.

If that was not granted, he would ask for quashing the proceedings.

Justice Shah—If there is a fresh enquiry, the deceased's body will have to be disinterred?

Mr. Vellani—It is not necessary.

The Advocate-General, then addressed the Court on behalf of the Commissioner of Police. He pointed out that under section 29 of the Coroner's Act no inquisition can be amended except for a technical defea. But for substantial defects such as when the jury's verdict is improper or opposed to the weight of evidence, the verdict could not be amended but the proceedings should be quashed, and a fresh inquisition should be directed 'de novo' He submitted that the verdict in the case being inconsistent with the evidence, only the latter course could be adopted.

Mr. Vellani said that the misconduct of the jury would also be a ground for quashing the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Shah—Without any materials we cannot go into the question of misconduct of jury. There is no such allegation against them.

Mr. Vellani—We had no opportunity.

Justice Shah—If there was any affidavit to support your point, we could have considered it. You had 3 months' time to put in affidavit.

After discussing the various statutory bases his Lordship came to the conclusion that the High Court had, subject to the provisions of Section 29 of the Coroner's Act, all the powers which the Court of King's Bench had with reference to such inquisitions when the High Court of Bombay was constituted. It was not necessary for the purposes of this case to define exactly the extent of those powers. The English Act correspondingly to the Coroner's Act gave much wider powers to the English High Court and stipulated that in certain circumstances, if it was necessary or desirable in the interests of justice, another inquest might be ordered. There was no such express provision here in India; but having regard to the grounds upon which the High Court had been asked to amend the present inquisition, his Lordship held that it was not desirable in the interests of justice, even if they had the power, to amend the verdict as desired.

REPLY TO WIDOW'S CONTENTIONS.

"There is no suggestion" the Judge declared, "so far as we can see either in the verdict or on the record so far as we have seen that this dose of opium was administered by the widow. There is no reason why this verdict should be interpreted by the widow or by anyone as really affecting the widow. No doubt, the question is left open so far as the jury and this inquisition are concerned, but that by itself is not a sufficient ground to justify our going into the evidence, nor do we think that in the interests of justice it is necessary in this case to do so.

"Further I may point out that so far as the power to amend the inquisition is concerned, it seems to me to be open to formal difficulties. It may be, however, that in a given case where on substantial grounds it may be necessary to quash the inquisition, but in this case if we were to yield to the application of the widow to go into the evidence we would not be in a position to amend the inquisition, but would have to order a fresh inquisition, which in my opinion, is wholly uncalled for and unnecessary under the circumstances of this case. Therefore, the first ground of the application for amending the inquisition fails."

Regarding counsel's second contention, their Lordships referred to Coroner's observation that he had taken care to exclude from the jury everybody who was known to be a friend of the deceased's brother or any of the parties concerned. Under the circumstances, their Lordships refused to interfere with the jury's verdict which was allowed to stand unaltered.

Both the judges delivered separate but concurring judgments.

CHINESE TANGLE.

CANTONESE FORCES GAIN GROUND

LONDON, Octo. 10.

Shanghai.—Most contradictory reports are arrived from Peking with regard to the situation between General Chiangkaishek, Commander of the Cantonese forces operating against Wuchang and Sunchuan-fang, Governor, of the lower Yangtse province who has created a diversion on Chiangkaishek's flank, but apparently the Cantonese forces are gaining ground, and it is reported are approaching Kiuktiang, Sunchuanfang's base. It is believed that owing to the reports of reverses of Sunchuanfang the defenders of Wuchang who expected him to come to their rescue will soon come to terms with the besiegers. According to American visitors to Wuchang the conditions and suffering there have seen greatly exaggerated. Many women and children have been trampled to death in rush to escape, but there have been practically no deaths from starvation.—Reuter.

WUCHANG CAPITULATES?

A HANKOW REPORT.

RUGBY, Oct 10.

Reports from Hankow state, that Wuchang on the opposite side of Yangtse, which has been invested for many weeks by Cantonese forces has now capitulated.—B O W.

THE CANTONESE SUCCESS

PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Shanghai.—It is reliably reported from Hankow that a peace agreement with forces besieged at Wuchang was signed on Friday. It is reported that the Cantonese took possession of Wuchang on Saturday and were completing the taking over on Sunday.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

DECISION TO FORM A STANDING COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

In an atmosphere of confidence and cordiality, informal conferences of the British and German industrialists, representing banking, shipping, wool, cotton, coal, iron, dye-stuffs, and other interests and headed by Sir Robert Horne and Doctor Duisberg respectively, were held during week-end in the country-house at Romney, Hampshire, for the purpose of examining the prospects of mutual assistance in re-establishing prosperous industry in Europe. Utmost secrecy was preserved, but at the conclusion of deliberations this afternoon, it was understood it had been decided to form a Standing Joint Committee composed of equal number of British and German representatives to pursue investigations and that further meetings were contemplated.—Reuter's Special.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST SHAMMER TRIBE

BRITISH AIRCRAFT IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

It is reported that British aircraft have been in action on a punitive expedition against a small section of the Shammer tribe who under the leadership of the minor Shaikh attacked a village in Kuwait territory on the Persian Gulf. It is stated that robbers looted a thousand camels.—Reuter.

King George yesterday received Emir Feisal, son of Ibn Saud the King of Hedjaz, in private audience at the Buckingham Palace and conferred on him Knighthood of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Emir Feisal is concluding his visit to England early this week and is proceeding to Holland and Paris From thence he and his suite are returning to Arabia.—B O W.

EAST & WEST

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

ABDUL KERIM IN EXILE

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The prolonged Coal trade lock-out still finds the bulk of miners amazingly resolute to resist the lowering of their not exalted sandardt of living. If we admitted the figures of the pro-capitalist vultures of the journalistic world, who daily circle over the besieged force of Labour and croak their horrible joy over the sufferings of the defenders, we would report that about 70,000 men, out of well over a million, have surrendered to the enemy. This is in itself a remarkable record of durance, and added to that it must be understood that the coalowners offer a pretended compromise to the men locally, if they will only settle locally and abandon the movement for a national settlement.

SITUATION IN WALES.

The strongest of the mining districts in perceiving the "catch" in local negotiations, and in resisting any compromise, is the South Wales field. This, to those who do not know the dogged—indeed almost unconquerable—nautre of the Welshman, and the sublime loyalty of the Welshwoman, is doubly strange. For Wales was heavily struck before the owners' notice and the men's refusal to accept changes. Indeed, 1925 will remain a year of bad memories in the coal and steel trades of Wales. Agriculture was thriving, the chief occupation—stock—breeding—reaping a rich reward. Doubtless this fact, and the good year enjoyed by the slate and other quarries in Wales, have prevented the utter collapse of the shopkeeping classes resulting from the long stoppage in the coal trade, both in the Wrexham district and in South Wales.

COAL ECONOMICS.

Outside of the undoubtedly chaotic state of organisation in our coal industry, taken as a national whole (a state in which huge subsidies could be swallowed without relief or improvement) there have been special causes operating to the detriment) of the coal industry for some time past. And one of the causes is of direct interest to India. I will deal with that first, although it is not of the first importance in point of statistics.

The development of the coal fields of India enabled the authorities entust the coaling of certain Eastern stations to India. This was with a view to economising trassport during the War. This diverted some old-established markets from British supplying-fields, particularly South Wales. Even though it has been since stated that the Indian coal supply is not more than adequate for Indian consumption, the effect of the diversion and rearrangement of trade still hold good. Egypt and other countris once supplied from the United Kingdom will now obtain coal at and where they choose.

OILING OF STEAMERS.

This introduces another, and a greater, cause of depression. Take the case of Egypt alone. She has passed from the stage of a "coaling station" to that of an "oiling station." She only reflects the great change that has been going on in the entire world. The substitution of oil for coal firing in shipping is now made a source of revenue by the Suez Canal authorities, and well replacing the decline of coaling. So far good, but what about the coal trade?

Both South and North Wales were heavily hit by this feature of affairs in the last few years. There was the supplanting of coal firing in the shipping of Liverpool by the use of oil,—there was the depression in the steel manufacturing trade—and even the consumption of household coal in Wales is mostly satisfied from the Yorkshire and Lancashire fields.

The great factor of disturbance, coming into the world at a time of reduced consumption or rearranged distribution, was the colossal exploitation and cheap distribution of the indemnity coal of Germany. Another Frankenstein's giant fashioned by warring powers to their own ill! That is, to the undoubted ill of great Britain as a coal-producing country; but, it is said, to the huge benefit of France, which has been preventing unemployment, escaping taxation, and evading its responsibilities, by feeding its ironmasters with what may be called "semi-looted" coal.

THE THREE PARTY NEGOTIATIONS.

After another span of trench warfare between the heavily capitalised coalowners and the unconquerable mise workers, the Government delighted everybody (except a few embittered "red fanatics" who sow the seeds of suspicion in their fell tracks) by proposing a new set of negotiations. It more than delighted, it astonished. For, when the recalcitrant owners declared there was now no machinery for discussing any national, but only district, settlemnt plans the astoundingly impartial and inflexible Churchill and Company told them to darn well get on with it, and look lively. The Miners, honestly anxious for any solution that it not to push them into years of poverty and unemployment, accepted; now the preliminaries of Government proposals for discussion have undergone a remarkable change.

After declaring that some form of national settlement was an essential basis of discussion, the Government now states that the best thing in all the circumstances will be for the miners to agree to discuss some form of national ettlement on a district basis!

The miners are naturally shocked and disgusted. Yet, if they refuse to condone such an act of Governmental trickery, "they" will be the enemies of peace, the inciters to social conflict and all the rest of the insulting mush served up by the capitalistic press, which the moneyless and landless masses of England supports in its position of misleading public opinion.

THE RIFF HERO IN REUNION.

Instead of sending the surrendered Riffi leader, Abdul Krim, to Madagascar, in which island he might have been comfortable and safe from disease, he has been condemned to the island of la Reunion, an island in the Indian ocean belonging to the French. The general opinion of this little visited and rather inaccessible island is that there is a plentiful crop of tropical diseases there. As Captain Dingle says: "No man who has experienced places reeking with disease in the tropics ever brags about the experience. You may be immune; Lord knows. Perhaps you may have reasons for wishing to go there; then Reunion is not so bad. So far as I know, the only way to get to Reunion is by way of France or England."

LAJPAT RAI AND HIS PARTY.

Advanced supporters of Indian freedom in the United Kingdom have received the news of Mr. Lajpat Rai's political apostacy with the deepest regret and disapproval. Lala Lajpat Rai is certainly most attractive character, often throwing a flood of convincing oratory on the darkness of English imperial politics. All very well,—there are hundreds of such interesting characters in Indian life; nearly every politician will, indeed must, in the special circumstances of Indian public life, utter things of irreffragable logic and apparently radical purport, even if he be an Indian Moderate. Add the high personal character of Indian politicians, their devotion of time and money to a cause which seems to be concerned with the woes of classes far below them, and one can understand the feelings approaching hero-worship aroused in many democratic English quarters.

But, on he other hand, more and other qualities are demanded from the leaders of a real national Indian movement. There must be underlying resolution not to yield to alien influences. There must be proof of interest in the fate of the poor masses, which shall rise superior to the claims of Indian plutocrats.

SLIPPING FROM LABOUR ALSO.

Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai, while delivering on London a striking speech on Indian Labour and the rights of the Oriental masses to nugrate, was simultaneously adumbrating a distinct "movement to the Right."

This last brief visit to England, in which he took no steps to visit our centres of poverty, has resulted in the publication of his remarkable conclusions as to out land being a "paradise on earth," whose "moneyed and leisured classes combine high life with high motives." Mr. Ernest Thurtle, the Labour M.P. for Shoreditch, applies a very uncomplimentary epithet to Mr. Lajpat Rai for this.

Is it not, however all of a piece with his action in supporting a new Party, in opposition to the principles laid down at the Cawnpore Congress, and calling it. The Congress Party? The Party is a movement backward, and further reveals the promoters as yielding to the same influences as are making the English Labour Party pro-Imperialist, Liberal, officiously constitutional and conciliatory to the powers that be. For all the cloak of insurgency and national protection which the circumstances of Indian oppression have thrown around the naturally conservative, events are now revealing many such as at heart only reactionaries. They are not at home in an atmosphere of conflict with empires, such as prevails, say in Syria. They are not at home in the circles of those who press for "All Power to the Workers," and who clearly pit the Poor against the Rich. Let them pass, —as Browning says, "We have known and lost one more leader of revolt."

HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN DENMARK

SEQUEL TO ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

TWO LEADERS ARRESTED

LONDON, October 10

Copenhagen—A flourishing Home Rule movement has been discovered at Slesvig where small farmers suffering from economic depression since Slesvig's restoration to Denmark and dissatisfied with the Government's administration have, it is rumoured, been planning a 'coup d'etat' Two leaders, both Danish ex-officers, have been arrested on a charge of inciting army officers to mutiny. The principal leader of the farmers, Cornelious Petersen, is holding a meeting to-day at which 10,000 are expected to be present. Strong forces of police are ready to cope with possible disturbances.—Reuter.

SMUGGLERS FIRED ON

LONDON, October 10

Geneva.—An armed frontier affray is reported to have occurred at Chiasso early this morning. The Customs guards intercepted smugglers attempting to enter Italy. The smugglers fired seriously, wounding a guard. Pursuit was abandoned when the smugglers disappeared into Swiss territory leaving behind twelve sacks of the tobacco and pharmaceutical products and a trail of blood marks which indicated that some of the smugglers were wounded.—Reuter

EMPIRE FILM SCHEME.

MR. NIRANJAN PAL'S STATEMENT.

The following appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" of Sept. 13:—

A scheme has been set afoot which it is hoped will result in the building in India of a number of theatres for the display of Indian and Empire films and plays.

Dr. Niranjan Pal, the author of "The Light of Asia," explaining the details, said Indian Princes had combined to achieve an Empire film scheme. Their aim was to break down the "octopus-like grip" that America had on the kinemas of India and the Empire.

Part of the scheme is to create in India a chain of kinemas in which British films will be shown on a system of exchange in the Empire, and the sum represented in their offers of money and land is roughly £1,000,000.

The Maharajah of Alwar has offered £100,000 and free sites, the Maharajah of Patiala £30,000, the Aga Khan £25,000, and the othr Princes are already providing sites and in some cases building the kinemas. They will receive no profits.

India is the second largest market for films in the British Empire. Six British fifilms will be shown in exchange for the showing in Great Britain or the Empire of one Indian film. At present the films of India are being produced by the Indian players, every male member of which is a university graduate. "In these films," said Dr. Pal, "the mysticism and romance of India are being used artistically, but not to make profit."

By the middle of next near 300 kinemas will have been erected across India in which films from Britain and the colonies will be known.

On the 4th instant, on the occasion of the prize distribution Ceremony in the Sangli High School, old pupils of Mr. H. C. Karmarkar, the retired Headmaster, of the high school presented a fine portrait of Mr. Karmarkar to the high chool, in loving memory of Mr. Karmarkar's services as Head Master.

It is understood that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who arrived in Colombo on Saturday will reassume charge of the office of Law Member by wire on Sunday from Dhanushkodi.

ADVANCE AGRICULTURIST.

WORK BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION.

SIMLA, October 11.

The Marquis of Linlithgow in his introductory speech at the first sitting of the Agricultural Commission said:—

"This is the first time that we have met as a Commission and I propose with your permission to make one or two preliminary observations. By the terms of the King-Emperor's Commission which you have just heard read, we have had laid upon us a most important duty. A long enquiry, far journeyings and much hard lie before us. At such a moment, we may well seek inspiration and encouragement in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy delivered at the conference of Ministers and Directors from Provincial Governments in Simla in June of this year, as one who has served the cause of agriculture both on the farm and as a Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain. His Excellency brings to bear upon the problems with which we are concerned a mind experienced alike in the administrative and in the practical spheres of husbandry. May we not take it as the best of omens that our stage is set in the period of Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty? I would draw your attention in particular to one sentence in that speech. His Excellency reminded his audience that the Indian agriculturist is the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rests and upon which the structure of her social and political future must in the main be built. Gentlemen, these are words which we shall do well to keep ever present in our minds. Our thanks are due to the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah and to the Ministers and Directors of Agriculture who attended the conference and to those officers of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments who have provided the Commission with an able and informing series of memoranda.

VENERABLE STRUCTURE.

In approaching the subject of our enquiry we are face to face with an indigenous system of agriculture which has been built up through long centuries, mainly by empirical means, by the slow but sure method of trial and error. It is a venerable structure whose worth has been proved through the years and those who have studied it most closely are not those who criticise it lightly. That it is capable of improvement none will deny. Indeed, the history of the agricultural deparments in India and of their successful endeavours in recent years to grant upon the present stock a new growth of progressive and scientific practice gives good ground for the hope that the future of Indian agriculture is a bright one. During the course of our enquiry, we shall no doubt hear a great deal of evidence upon highly technical questions. That does not mean that as a Commission we shall compete in purely technical matters with who devote their lives to such work in India. Indeed, if we were to be lured into any atempt to appreciate the technical details, for instance agricultural research, we should cloud our vision by a vast mass of material and we should delay beyond all reason, the conclusions of our labours.

WORK BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

The problems of Indian agriculture no doubt vary greatly from province to province, and we shall have the opportunity of examining them in the course of the next few months. Bu thowever much they may differ they must yet present certain common features; for they all react upon the well-being of the natual cultivator of the soil whose economic prosperity, we are here to sek and advance. They are all affected by certain economic factors arising from the position of individual cultivators, and from the general organisation of agricultural life in India, factors which are not peculiar to any single province. Our duty will be to examine these problems, and to form the best judgment that we can, with regard to them. I recognise that the result of our work will depend in a large degree upon the extent to which we may be able to commend any conclusions at which we may arrive, sound as I hope they may be, to progressive and intelligent Indian agricultural opinion, I think I may claim that the Commission over which I have the honour to preside is one that is entitled to command a wide measure of public confidence which is requisite if we are to succeed in the task to which we have set our hands. We are fortunate in being able to combine scientific knowledge drawn from both Indian and Enwlish resources, and I might be allowed to add from Scotland, the practical experience possessed by those woo have passed their working life in close touch with the questions we are to explore. We have a long and arduous road to travel and one strewn with many difficulties. I believe, we shall compass that journey and overcome those obstacles provided we keep steadily bfore us that our duty is to advance the prosperity and well-being of the cultivators of India, one of the most important and potentially powerful agricultural communities of the world."—A.P.

ADVANCING INDIAN CULTIVATORS' PROSPERITY.

SIMLA, October 11.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture held its first sitting to-day. The Marquis of Linlithgow, the Chairman, and all the eight members were present.

After the Royal warrant had been read the Chairman in his introductory speech advised the Commission to bear in mind the words of Lord Irwin that the Indian agriculturist was the foundation upon which the whole economic prosperity of India rested and upon which the structure of her social and political future must in the main be built. He claimed that the Commission was entitled to command a wide measure of public confidence, which was necessary for the success of its task.—A.P.

The names of the eight members who were present at to-day's sitting of the Agricultural Commission are:—Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Ganga Ram, Sir James Mackenna, Mr. Calvett, the Rajah of Parlakimedi, Prof. Ganguli, Dr. Hyder and Mr. B. S. Kanat,

After the preliminary observation of the chairman the Commission proceeded to discuss the questionnaire in camera.—A.P.

A LAND OF MYSTERY.

INDIA AND CANADA

WEMBLEY KNIGHT'S IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar arrived in London to-day from Canada and will leave for India in a few days to take up his position on the Public Services Commission. Interviewed by Reuter he said he was very glad he had an unequalled opportunity of presenting India to the people of the great dominion. He had a wonderful greeting everywhere. He found India little known in Canada, but one of the Dominion ministers on his departure declared that India had at length become more real to Canadians. It was no longer a land of mystery for us and its place in the Empire was better understood and appreciated.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar said that he had always emphasised the unity of the Empire and subordination of local to the Imperial interests. Probably the first definite result of the tour would be the stimulation of the Indo-Canadian trade. The Chambers of Commerce in the Dominion were considering the question of taking from India articles usually obtained from the countries outside the Empire. It was for the Indian merchants to follow this up. A complete analysis should be made of what Canada could take from India and what India could profitably purchase from Canada.—Reuter.

TAXI CHARGES REDUCED IN CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Government in a press communique says: With effect from November 1 the rate of taxi fares in Calcutta and Suburbs will be reduced to two annas for every quarter mile, minimum charge being eight annas as heretofore.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

economic argument against the repatriation scheme? It must be noted with regret that our leaders and public men did not realise fully the importance of this question, or else they would not have been satisfied with presenting to the deputation only the bright side of India. Malabar Hill and Chowpatty are not exactly the places where the deputation would have found the force of the economic argument against the repatriation scheme. The slums of Bombay and the miserable condition of our workers would have been a more convincing spectacle to the deputation. It was very unwise, who ever may be responsible for it, to have given the deputation an entirely false and one-sided picture of our country. If the deputation were to act on what it was shown, I am afraid we shall have lost the economic argument against repatriation. Side by side with the cultural and intellectual greatness of our people, we ought to have shown the deputation the real position of our working classes—the classes that generally represent the emigrant type.

The danger of presenting an appearance of wealth and prosperity to the deputation is quite obvious. It might lead the deputation to conclude that we are a rich and happy nation, and hence able to accommodate a few thousand returned emigrants. At the same time having seen the racial and cultural quality of the Indians, the colour prejudice would have died, and the deputation would be in a mood to compromise. It is quite possible the South African Whites may say: "Well, we drop the colour bar. We shall treat Indians as equals and give them equal rights. We shall not regard them as racially, culturally or intellectually our inferior. In return we demand that their number should be reduced. We cannot have the whole of them here; and you do not seem to be unable to take them back."

HYPOTHETICAL COMPROMISE.

Unacceptable Compromise.

Were this position to arise, what shall we do? Accept the compromise or decline it? To my mind such a compromise would be unacceptable to our cause. Repatriation is entirely out of the question, unless specific arrangements are made for the repatriated men. We have at the present time the very sad case of a large number of returned emigrants struggling for existence in Calcutta Therefore, if we are not prepared to find a living for a large number of returned emigrants we could not accept the hypothetical compromise. We will have to insist on the economic difficulty to repatriation; and in order that our argument might convince the members of the deputation we should show them the appalling condition of the emigrant classes, and the dire fate they would have to face in the event of repatriation.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

REMOVAL FROM THE PRESENT SITE.

REFERENCE TO MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday consideration was given to a letter from Mr. H. J. David forwarding a copy of a note he had sent to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay regarding the removal of the Acworth Leper Asylum from its present site. The conclusions he had arrived at were:—

(a) that the removal of the A. L. Asylum from its present site is undesirable; (b) that there is as yet no proven need for the formation of a leper settlement in a more convenient situation; (c) that in any event if the formation of a Leper Settlement should be deemed expedient, such a Leper Settlement should be formed without closing down the A. L. Asylum or in any way hampering or circumscribing its sphere of action.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the report be approved and recorded.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded.

NEED FOR ISOLATION

Sir V. A. Dabholkar said the Improvement Trust had very valuable properties near the Asylum, most of which were now developed. His experience as a member of the committee was that when lepers jumped over the wall and ran away it was rather difficult for th police to recepture them. He was of the opinion that the Asylum should be removed to an island and the lepers should thus be isolated In fact such a proposal was brought forward by Col. Liston, but it was not seriously considered then owing to other circumstances He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Choksey seconded.

Mr. A. K. Pai wished that Sir Vasantrao had read the report properly. At a meeting of experts held in the Secretariat it was decided that the Asylum should be kept where it was. Was it the fault of the Asylum Committee that the lepers ran away. He did not think it was possible to send the lepers out of Bombay.

The amendment was adopted.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Drainage Committee and the Corporation plans and estimates for the disposal of the sewage of the northern portion of the Island at Love Grove and also the annual recurring cost of the two schemes, viz.; (1) the sanctioned scheme for the disposal of the sewage effluent at Kurla Creek with the purification works at Antop Hill and (2) the alternative scheme at Love Grove

Dr. Viegas said the plans had been prepared and it was just as well that they should be placed before the Drainage Committee. While they would be spending 12 lakhs annually on the Kurla Scheme, the Corporation would not have to spend a single pice if they adopted the Love Grove Scheme. He asked whether Mr. Watson and other drainage experts would form a syndicate of their own and guarantee the Corporation against the annual recurring expenditure of 12 lakhs. He was opposed to the idea of the sewage being purified to the extent proposed by the experts. Why did they not purify the sewage absolutely and use it as drinking water, instead of spending crores of rupees on the Tansa Water Works? he asked

Dr. Choksey seconded.

Mr. H. K. Vaidya said Government had already agreed to the proposal for having three outfalls, and he did not want the question to be raked up again. He thought the terrible odour which emanated from the Love Grove station should be stopped soon.

The Commissioner said the Corporation was divided into two groups on this question—some were Kurlawallas and others were Love Grovewallas. He belonged to neither party. But all these pans and figures had already been discussed by the Corporation and the Corporation had resolved that the Kurla scheme was the one which they should adopt. If, however, Dr Viegas wanted something more than was contained in the plans, then he would ask whether it was worth while taking so much trouble and spending so much money over getting those particulars. Dr. Viegas in fact wanted something different from that which the House had already got.

Dr. M. C. Javle was opposed to the motion as the scheme for the drainage of the north of the Island had been delayed long enough.

OPPOSITION TO KURLA SCHEME.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot supported Dr. Viegas, as nothing would be lost by placing this further information before the Drainage Committee. He was opposed to the Kurla Scheme personally. Mr. Vaidya had merely displayed his ignorance by saying that the bad odour was due to the Love Grove Pumping Station—it was in fact due to the open drain here.

Mr. W. H. Neilson supported the proposition. These jump sum estimates before the Drainage Committee, he said, were something different from detailed estimates. He had looked at the plans and estimates—there was merely a red line drawn on the plan and there were no detailed estimates. It was true the scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation, but it was not started yet. He asked them not to rush with the scheme, as they must know where they were about finance. He supported Mr. Arbuthnot in his contention about the odour from the storm water drain, as the smell was due to the sewage being discharged into the drain. The Kurla scheme was one of purification and it was going to cost them a considerable sum yearly, and he asked the Corporation whether they were going to employ expert chemist and biologist. He did not think it would take very long to get the details asked for, and he supported Dr. Viegas.

Dr. E. M. Mistry also opposed the proposition.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

58TH SESSION.

The fifty-eighth annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress, held at Bournemouth from the 6th to the 11th September, was attended by 697 delegates, representing 208 unions with a total membership of 4,365,414, an increase of 14,432 on the 1923 figures.

In his opening speech, Mr. A. Pugh, the Chairman of the Congress, pointed out that the general strike had "reflected the growing discontent of the workers with the whole structure and policy of the industrial system." On the international question Comrade Pugh made the following remarks: "Practical consideration should be given to the question of obtaining international trade union agreements and understandings by which, combined with the prevention of the importation of the products of sweated labour, Trade Unionism in the countries where low economic standards prevail will be assisted by the stroger countries to build up effective organisations of the ill-paid and exploited workers. That, it seems to me, will open up a new field of international trade union endeavour, and will be a tremendous step forward in the direction of international trade union unity. We are in danger of laying too much stress upon a merely formal and mechanical unity in the field of international trade union organisation. A mere fusion of existing trade union bodies would fail to bring real unity unless there is also a common will and purpose, a common conception of aims and methods, and of the ends to be served by international co-operation. The Congress is firm in its desire to bring about international unity, but it must be a living unity of mind and heart, springing from a genuine spirit of friendship and understanding, not a lifeless and deceptive reconstruction of our international machinery."

With regard to the founding of industrial unions, the Congress discussed a resolution for a reduction in the numbers of the unions, with the ultimate object of securing one big union: on the same subject a resolution, taken as an amendment opposed the one big union idea, and asked Congress to arrange for the merging of the separate unions into industrial unions. This amendment was carried by a majority of half a million votes, which means that the General Council will continue its efforts towards securing amalgamation and will collect further information on the subject of industrial organisation.

POWERS OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

As in the preceding year, the Cogress also considered the question of increasing the powers of the General Council. With the exception of the miners' federation, the unions in favour of wider powers for the General Council were mainly smaller unions who, as it was pointed out, had not had to bear the brunt of the battle. In addition to a resolution proposing an increase of these powers in general terms, a more extreme amendment to it was introduced calling for definite powers to be given forthwith to the General Council. Both resolution and amendment were rejected, the latter by a very large majority; and it was eventually decided that the powers of the General Council should remain unaltered, but that after the miners' strike was at an end there should be a Conference of National Executives to discuss this and other questions connected with the general strike. A report based on this discussion will be submitted to next year's Congress.

Another resolution demanded additional financial aid for the miners.

TOMSKI'S GREETINGS.

In reply to a telegram of greeting addressed to the Congress by Tomski, president of the Russian national trade union centre, in which the General Council was violently attacked, the Congress "registered the strongest possible protest at what could only be regarded as a most regrettable abuse of the ordinary courtesies expected of fraternal delegates."

With regard to the question of international trade union unity, the Congress adopted a resolution, to the effect that "this Congress, viewing the world situation of trade unionism, declares that it is essential that one united Trade Union International should be created for the trade unions of the world. It expresses regret that this has not been accomplished, and urges the General Council to continue its efforts to bring this about." An amendment which would have instructed the General Council of the T.U.C. to call the I.F.T.U. to summon a conference, free from all restrictions, between the I.F.T.U. and the Red International of Labour Unions, was rejected by 2,416,000 to 1,237,000 votes, the resolution itself being passed by 2,959,000 to 814,000 votes. In respect of the Anglo-Russian Committee, which is not to meet for the next three months, the situation is at present as follows: on the one hand the General Council is asked to continue its efforts to bring about international trade union unity and on the other hand, the Anglo-Russian Committee at its last meeting at Berlin passed "unanimously" a resolution to the effect that the General Council must fulfil the undertaking given by it and testified by the last Trade Union Congress, to convene on its own initiative an unconditional conference of the Amsterdam International with the trade unions of Soviet Russia, a demand which no doubt has lost some of its weight in view of the rejection of the amendment at the Bournemouth Congress.

ANTI-TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

Replying to the government attacks on the unions and their legal position, the Congress adopted a strongly-worded resolution protesting against the attempts of the Conservative Government to introduce anti-trade union legislation and to rob the civil servants of their right to trade union organisation.

On the last day of the Congress, the war danger in the Far East was discussed, and a resolution adopted protesting against "any action of the Imperialist Government which might lead to a new war either in the Far East or in the West, believing that the Imperialist Governments are led in their policy by their wish to crush the Government of The workers and peasants of Russia, the motive for such aggressive measures being influenced by the recent help given by the Russian workers to the British miners."

The General Council was re-elected almost unchanged.—I. F. T. A.]

JAPANESE SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

AMENDMENT OF FACTORY ACT.

Under the guidance and inspiration of the decisions of the International Labour Conference, Japan is making determined progress on the path of social reform. A recent number of "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, contains an interesting analysis of Acts and Orders lately promulgated by the Government, which demonstrates the considerable advance which is being made in Japanese social legislation.

The official ratification of the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment was registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on August 7 last. The Act on the minimum age for admission to work in industry, and also the Factory Amendment Act, both of which were passed in 1923, came into force on the 1st July, 1926.

The Factory Act will now cover 46,400 undertakings, employing 1,636,000 and 896,000 women workers. Among other things, it reduces the hours of work, and deals with the prohibition of night work for women and young persons, maternity benefits, etc.

The minimum age for admission to work in industry is now fixed in principle at 14 years instead of 12 years.

Among other legislative measures adopted may be mentioned the Insurance Act which provide compensation for 2,160,000 workers in factories and mines in cases of sickness, accidents, maternity and death, the Industrial Disputes Arbitration Act (which also came into force on 1st July), an Act concerning Co-operative Societies and certain orders concerning work in the mines.

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL.

At a meeting held at London on September 10th the Miners' International passed the following resolution:—

"That having regard to the reports received from the various countries upon the subject of the importation of coal to Britain, the committee resolves to submit to the whole of the international miners' organisations the consideration of taking international strike action in support of the British miners, and that a further meeting of the committee be held on September 30, when, in the event of the proposed negotiations for the settlement of the British dispute proving abortive the committee shall immediately adopt such action as will be warranted upon reports from the affiliated countries."

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHERS' CONGRESS.

The next International Typographers' Congress will take place at Paris in August, 1927.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Complaints in connection with compensatory allowance have now for some time been appearing in the daily papers. I believe compensatory allowance is given to compensate for the high cost of living at such expensive places as Bombay and Poona; but since the subordinate officials are not in receipt of any such allowance, it appears that only the superior officers feel the "pinch." If our representatives in the Council had not wasted their time in walking "in" and "out" of the Council and had studied the budget, this allowance could not have passed unnoticed. I am sure some other allowance such as "climate allowance" will be smuggled in the coming budget, and our Councillors will be fighting among themselves and let Government have their own way. There is already a Retrenchment officer axing the establishments of the several Departments, and on the other hand "allowances" are being added to the fat salaries of the gazetted officers. I ask whether it is right on the part of our Councillors to forget their promises to the electorate and allow such partial treatment and waste of public funds?—Yours, etc.

B

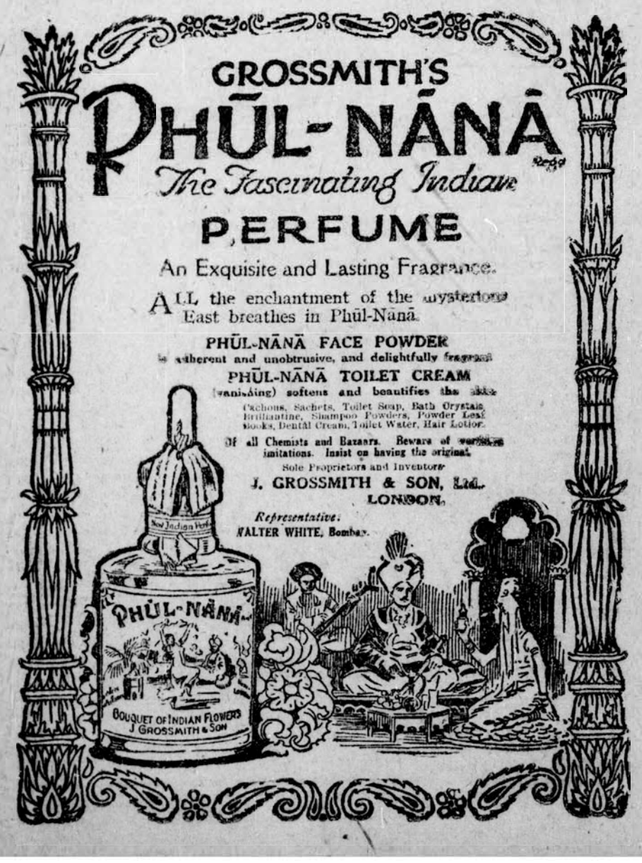
Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

GROSSMITH'S
PHŪL-NĀNĀ
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME
An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phūl-Nānā.
PHŪL-NĀNĀ FACE POWDER
is ætherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant
PHŪL-NĀNĀ TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors:
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.


SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

GOVT'S FAILURE TO REALISE ITS IMPORTANCE

MR GILBERT LODGE'S COMPLAINT

At the fifth ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association held on last Thursday evening at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, read a paper on "Suburban Development". Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, the President of the Association, occupied the chair.

Mr Gilbert-Lodge in the course of his speech reviewing the six years which had elapsed since the disastrous boom in land of 1919-20, said:—

Although in 1920-21 there was upwards of 25 schemes throughout Salsette, one after another most of them have been dropped—the owners not seeing any likelihood of pocketing a profit by the sale of the plots proposed to be created.

The only schemes in which road making has been done is in Santa Cruz No. 2 and Ville Parle No. 2, the latter having been successful in that many houses have been built during the past two or three years. There has also been a certain amount of activity in Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. 4, where two or three of the subsidiary roads have been constructed to enable members of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Society to build houses.

Summed up then, we may describe the Suburban Development as having been slow during the past three or four years.

It could undoubtedly have been quicker, if Government had used the ordinary foresight of a business man. Unfortunately Government policy seems to have been that when a sufficient number of people came to the suburbs the essential things would be done.

What are these essentials?

TRUNK ROADS.

First a proper system of trunk roads opening up suburban Bombay from East to West and from South-West to North-East.

At present Central Salsette might be 50 miles from Bombay, so far as its getability is concerned, for there is practically no East and West trunk road. There isn't the least doubt that Government has completely failed to treat Suburban Development with the importance it deserves.

The man going there now is a pioneer. He leaves Bombay with its electric light and power, its pipe water supply and efficient chain pull system of drainage, to be satisfied with oil lamps, no electric fans, uncertain water supply (in most places by wells only) and with no sewage disposal system and no sub-surface drainage. Admitted at once that the cost of installing these things are great, but it is not as though Government in taking them in hand would be acting the part of a philanthropist.

It is indeed surprising that, without electric light or fans, so many people should have built homes in suburban Bombay, and I count it as a very healthy sign. It shews that there is a real urge on the part of all classes of the community to seek a home in the open breezes of the country side, and a willingness to forego what is normally considered essentials to modern comfort to attain that end.

The urge being present it should be encouraged.

So far as electric power is concerned, Bandra, Khar and Santa Cruz will, it is hoped, be supplied with these essentials in the near future, for Government has given the license for such supplies and the company concerned has already acquired sites for sub-stations in each of the three places.

Andheri, Ghatkopar and Kurla, to say nothing of Malad and Borivli, do not look like getting it for many years to come.

Then as to the question of drainage both surface and sewer

At Khar Model suburb where some 120 houses have been built there exists no drainage of any kind. People just toss their waste water out and rely on the slope of the land to carry it off.

It is obvious that this state of affairs cannot continue, but yet Government seems to be making no attempt to remedy matters. A separate septic tank system for an estate can be quite readily installed, and the charge made to house owners would pay a fair rate of interest on the capital expenditure involved.

The drains can be so laid as to connect in the future with the elaborate system laid down some 5 years ago—on paper—and probably never looked at by Government since.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.

With the electrification of both the B. B. and C. I, and the G. I. P. railways there is bound to be a great deal of attention directed to suburban Bombay, and given essential home comforts many thousands will migrate to Outer Bombay—but they won't go if they have to sacrifice home comforts. The lure of cheap land will count for a lot.

In suburban Bombay, land is readily obtainable now at Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 4 a yard and with fronting on pukka roads, too. As the cheapest similar land in the Island Proper is Rs. 10 a yard, the suburbs certainly score in this important respect.

The Improvement Trust estates in the north of the island where several hundred acres are available, will appeal to a class of man ready to spend Rs. 30,000 and upward on a house, but the vast body of people willing to spend from Rs. 8,000 to Rs 15,000 must turn to the suburbs.

These people have been much encouraged by Government's State-aided Building Scheme which on Government estates advances half the cost of the building and three-fourths of the cost of the land, repayable by monthly instalments over 15 years, with 6 per cent. interest.

Government certainly runs no risk in this scheme—the land already belongs to Government, so that lending three-fourths of the money merely means waiting for part of the purchase money, while lending half the actual cost of the building is a sound business proposition viewed from whatever angle you will. The scheme has been successful because of the low rate of interest and the term of 15 years given for repayment. The average man would not lend money on suburban land at less than 9 per cent. per annum, and perhaps a higher rate would be demanded, and he certainly wouldn't lend his money for 15 years and have it paid back to him by monthly instalments.

What is needed, though, is to see this Building Society idea more freely developed by Government.

It should be possible in the suburbs for a man to buy his own land where he likes, and to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest repayable by instalments over a period of years.

There is little doubt Government thought its building Loan Scheme into being simply to encourage the sale of plots on Government estates—for that and for no other reason.

Let us see the idea broaden out and any man be able to buy his plot in the suburbs and build his home, using what he normally before paid as rent, to buy his house.

ARCHITECTURE

And now as to architecture. There really are some appalling things to be seen in suburban Bombay and particularly in Khar suburb.

Weird things, with bits sown on here, and there and with the final result an inchoate mass.

It would be quite instructive to take the young student to Khar model suburb, and silently point to a dozen types of fantastic bungalows as indicative of what should not be done.

Simplicity is essential with a limited space to work in, otherwise you merely have a "stunt" instead of a house.

Rightly designed, simplicity is also essential in bigger areas, but if it happens to be lacking, it isn't so appallingly apparent as it is when thrust upon one in the crowded area of a plot or eight or nine hundred yards.

The thing which will, however, lead most quickly to the development of suburban Bombay on a sound basis is the formation of a proper system of Local Municipal Government with a central governing body to which each Municipality sends representatives proportionate to its strength and importance.

Such matters as water supply, pukka drainage and electric power for a district covering 150 square miles cannot come into being by the Agency of an inconglomerate mass of Municipal Council, District Boards, Advisory Committees, Panchayats and the like.

A governing body such as an English County Council would, in outer Bombay, straighten things up in no time.

First there could be insistence on model sets of building byelaws compulsory throughout the whole area of Salsette.

Secondly such a council would have borrowing powers to obtain such money as is necessary for trunk roads, drainage and lighting and would be able too, to borrow at a comparatively low rate of interest.

Last, but by no means least, the slums which have already crept into being in Kurla and in parts of Bandra could be ruthlessly wiped out. There would in fact be such a general clearing up and a setting of the house in order as suburban Bombay sadly needs.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

The People of the Western Presidency are old friends of Little's Oriental Balm, the well-known pain cure. Permanently established in Madras this Balm is now made readily available in this presidency by the new depot, which is recently opened at No. 1 Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay in the premises of Messrs. D. G. Oomrigar & Co. The representative of Little's Oriental Balm Mr. J. V. DeCastor has been in Bombay for the past few weeks on a special advertising campaign, organising the new depot.

The Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., are also the makers of three other household remedies, viz., Henry's Jvara Hari for ague and fever, Omum Carpoor for stomach trouble, and Kila Kold for cod and coughs, which they are now introducing on a scale in the market. Bombay is devising means to combat malaria and Henry's Jvara Hari with its fifth years of reputation ought to help the people in this cause.

ALL INDIA VAISHNAVA SAMMELAN.

The second annual conference of the above Sammelan will be held at Jagannath Puri (Orissa) on 8th, 9th and 10th November next. Mahant Sree Gadadhar Ramanujdass (Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist) has been elected President of the Reception Committee. Prominent Hindu Leaders, learned saints, and Mahants from all parts of India are expected to attend the conference.

Mr. Horniman's NEW PAPER

The Date of the first issue of the

Indian National Herald

IS

POSTPONED

TO

October 23rd 1926

The postponement is due to unavoidable delay in the erection of New Machinery.

SEND YOUR

SUBSCRIPTION TO-DAY

Apply for space and position of your

ADVERTISEMENT NOW

TO

THE SECRETARY,

THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd.,

21, Dalal Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

AMERICAN.

A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H. P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H. P. Portable and Testing Instruments, Rectifiers, Elec.. Ice-cream Freezers. Competitive prices. Heavy Built.

Apply: R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E. CLIVE BUILDINGS. CALCUTTA.

Mr. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Kalzana

the building material of all body-cells

Dr. . . . . writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

Sold at all chemists and stores

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA BOILS
MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

KISHANGARH IN MOURNING

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KISHANGARH, Oct. 2.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to record the unexpected and untimely death of Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Umdai Rajbai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singhji Bhadur K.C.S.I, K.C.I.E of Kishangarh, which sad event took place at Rupnagar on Saturday September 25th at about 10 at night The melancholy death has cast a gloom over all the State, It is only in his forty-second year and that His Highness has been snatched away from the midst of his people. Hundreds of destitute families, so long living on his charity have last a veritable father in him,

Born in November 1, 1884, His Highness unlike most of the princes, was educated at home under the guardianship of capable Indian and European tutors like Diwan Bahadur K. L. Paonuskar, the present Diwan Kishangarh State and Mr W. H. J Wilkinson, I.C.S, at present British Envoy at the Court of Nepal. Side by side with his Western education he was brought up in an atmosphere of orthodox Hinduism and consequently in later life, though in the midst of multitarious engagements, he was ever an early riser and after his usual ablution in the morning, the worship of Srinathji, the guardian deity of Kishangarh, was the first and foremost of his daily acts. On 9th January 1902 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Meerut. On 9th February 1904, he first married the daughter of His Highness Maharana Sir Fatch Singhji Bahadur, of Udaipur. On 29th August 1900, he succeeded to the "Gadi on the death of Maharajah Sir Sardul Singhji Bahadur and on 9th December, 1905, he was, on the completion of his 21st year, invested with ruling powers by Mr. E. G Colvin, the then Agent to the Governor-general Rajputana In 1911 His Highness again married the Princess of Khirsera, in Kathiawar and by his second Ranee he had three princesses. During the last Great War he went to France with the British forces. All through his life His Highness was an excellent sportsman and a distinguished polo player.

On the occasion of the Darbar of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in 1912 he was conferred the title of K.C.SI, In the great polo tournament of Calcutta during this very royal visit he had also won the Imperial Cup.

A JUST RULER.

For his love of justice and equity, his width of outlook and for his tolerance and Catholicity irrespective of caste or creed, His Highness was held in love and admiration both by his Hindu and Mahomedan subjects alike; and during these days of degenerate mentality of the people of these two communities, when factional feuds are raging here and there and disturbing the peace of the country, there has not been uptill now a single unpleasant incident in the State between his Hindu and Muslim subjects, whom he used to compare to both his arms.

It was again due to his wide outlook and tolerance that during the period of his administration no newspaper was ever banned from his state, and it is chiefly in his time that most of the magnificent work of masonry and other works of benevolence, such as the digging of tanks and wells for the relief of the poor peasants and farmers, were undertaken.

He not only made education free in his State but also provided ample means for monthly stipends and scholarships to learned 'Pundits' and poor and deserving student. In 1904 His Highness subscribed Rs 50,000 towards the Victoria Memorial Fund and later, in response to the appeal of the authorities of the Benares Hindu University he subscribed another sum of Rs 50,000 towards the erection of the University buildings and other necessary items.

On the occasion of the marriage ceremony of His Highness the Maharajah of Rewa in Jodhpur, the life of the bridegroom was endangered on his happening to be on the 'Howdah' of an elephant which run amock at the noise of bombs and cannon and the tumult of crowds and none knows what harm would have actually befallen him, had not the late Maharaja of Kishangarh boldly come to the rescue at the new of time and carried the bridegroom away from before the chasing animal. He also established the M. K E M High School, a Girl's School and a hospital for women in the city. Every department of the State bears the impress of His Highness' reforming hand.

It is a curious coincidence worth mentioning that two or three days immediately before and after the death of His Highness, a favourite elephant and a horse and two pet dogs of his also died.

A District Order of the General Officer Commanding Poona District announces that recruits enrolled in the 11th Battalion, 5th Maharatta Light Infantry (Indian Territorial Force), that is, all men who have done no previous training will be embodied for 28 days preliminary training at Sandhurst Lines Belgaum from 17th February next.

WHY CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

When the bowels fail to act regularly and freely, the body is quickly poisoned by waste products, and the skin is disfigured by pimples, blotches, boils and other eruptions. Delay is dangerous, but no matter how far the trouble has progressed relief can always be obtained by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. Chemists supply these at 14 annas per box, and one box invariably proves sufficient to overcome the most stubborn case.

To Advertise Your Goods

IN THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IS TO GAIN

An adequate return for the money You Pay.

AS

Mr. MARROTT

IS

ON TOUR OF INDIA

All Our Business will be conducted at Our BranchNo. 1, 189, Hornby Road, in his absence by our Manager.

K.C. MARROTT,

BOMBAY.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop 55(B) Khadewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple Bombay 4.

213,800 miles on a

B·S·A

BICYCLE

"I have ridden B.S.A. Bicycle No. 16,329 for 23 years, covering 213,800 miles (recorded), and am still riding it. The original front wheel, frame, handlebars, cranks, and back axle are still in use—"

writes a South African rider. A B.S.A. Bicycle will give YOU equally good service.

B.S.A. catalogue sent free on request.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

Ride a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturna, Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every aspect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Rs. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

ALWAYS AILING—NEVER WELL.

The Secret of Their Weakness. What Pallid, Nervous Women Should Do To Get Strong.

Many women, mothers who have the care of children, girls at school or business who feel worn-out every night after the day's routine, and even society women who have an endless round of duties and little time for rest and relaxation, find that their colour fades, their nerves become easily irritable, and they seem going into a decline that it is very difficult to arrest and correct. The doctors may call this nervous debility or neurasthenia, or may ascribe it to an anaemic condition, but the symptoms are very much the same in the majority of cases.

There is usually pallor of the face and lips, a tendency towards shortness of breath, the patient notices that she tires more easily than formerly and there is often loss of appetite. She has back pains, headaches and other ills at intervals which are not natural to regular health. The remedy is to build up the blood, for only in this way can the natural colour be restored and the under-nourished nerves be revitalized.

If you have any or all of the symptoms do not allow yourself to get worse by neglect, for blood-poverty is the first step to serious, and often chronic, ill-health. Taken in time it can be speedily remedied; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with a world record extending over five and thirty years, have earned the gratitude of almost countless women—and men too—as a prompt restorative in such cases.

These Pills are unequalled for the treatment of even the most severe nervous disorders. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are used everywhere with the greatest success, building up wasted bodies and bringing the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. But be sure to ask for and see that you get.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Bombay Distributors:—
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., A. M. THAKKAR, VISHRAM RAMJI & Co.

To-day!

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ———, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S

CELEBRATED

AMONTILLADO SHERRY

Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE

INSIST ON HAVING IT

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE and SANDEMAN - - London, ENGLAND.

DUSSERAH
AND
DIPWALI
Fast Approaching.
YOU CAN PUSH
Your Sales Considerably by
ADVERTISEMENT.
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
IS THE
BEST MEDIUM
FOR SAME.

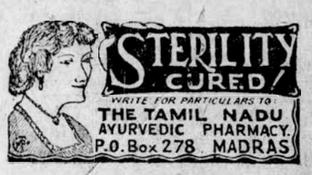
EFFECTS OF
OVER INDULGENCE
in food or drink, such as headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and nervous irritability can be removed promptly by

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

This safe and certain remedy rapidly relieves the congested blood vessels and steadies the whole nervous system. It has no depressant after effects and can therefore be employed with the utmost confidence.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND



HALF A CENTURY
- RENOWNED -
BATLIWALLA'S
AGUE MIXTURE
AND AGUE PILLS
FOR
Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar, Hay and Jungle Fevers.
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director
Apply for Price List.
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14.
Tele Add: "Cawashapur" Bombay.

RIDE A
B·S·A
"Perfect in Every Part"
BICYCLE
All B.S.A. prices reduced. B. S. A. Roadster Model reduced to
Rs. 153 net.
Latest price list sent post free
WELLINGTON
CYCLE AND MOTOR CO
(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son.)
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only, Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

COOK—EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.,
Girgaum Back Road.

ALL INDIA TEAM & M. C. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I hear that an All-India Indians Representative Cricket Team is to play the M.C.C. team at Bombay. The Selection Committee should try to put in the field a team consisting more of all-rounders than those who particularly excel in one special line of the game. It is a common saying that a good fielder who can save fifty and makes ten runs is a better man any day than a good batsman who makes fifty and gives away seventy. I would suggest the following team to meet the M. C. C.:—

1. K. M. Mistry of Patiala Captain Bat & bowler.
2. P. Vithal, bat and a good fielder.
3. C. K. Naidu an all-round (good bat):
4. Deodhar a good bat and a good field.
5. Kalapesi an all-round (good bowler).
6. Abdus Salam an all-round (good bowler).
7. S. Hassan Shah an all-rounder (very smart field)
8. S. Nazir Ali an all-round (fast bowler, good bat).
9. Jamshedji good bowler.
10. S. Wazir Ali an all rounder (good batter).
11. B. Kapadia or Navle. B: Kapadia is a better wicket keeper but Navle is quite good behind the sticks and is a useful opening bat.

I have not included A. U. Botawala because he is a very bad fielder and moreover having three left-hand bowlers in Jamshedji, Kalapesi and K. M. Mistry he will not be of much use as a bowler.

D. Kapadia has lost confidence in himself and it is very rare now that he has even knocked up a decent score. He does not seem to play with a stout heart which goes a long way off in cricket.

Chandarana being a very bad field has been omitted and Kalapesi is better in every respect. Ramji is no good on a true wicket and as the Bombay Gymkhana ground will be absolutely true in the month of December, it will be a mistake to include him.

Hassan Shah has been suggested as he always plays with a stout heart and is exceptionally smart field at cover. He is an useful change bowler.

With the exception of Jamshedji, the team is a very good fielding side and it will do better than any other representative side.—Yours, etc.,

M. ZAHURUDDIN, Vakil.
Member Punjab Cricket Quadrangular Committee.
Barudkhana, Lahore.

PARSIS & ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent correspondence both in the Gujarati Vernacular and Anglo-Indian papers, reveal to a certain extent, the trend of feelings amongst the Parsi community, in regard to the Council and Assembly Elections. There is one hopeful sign that, this time, the Parsees are going to make a beginning of looking at this most important question of sending their representatives both to the Council and Assembly,' on a broad principal of non-communal voting. For the Assembly, there is Mr. Dumasia in the field as the only Parsee Candidate. Enough has been ere long written in favour of his graceful withdrawal—and I think, the Parsee community this time will understand their responsibility before subjecting themselves to the influence or pressure or a previous undertaking. I know that there are still a large number of our Parsee brethren who will think it irreligious to vote for a non-Parsee; but let a few of them openly come forward and take up the question of educating our people as regards the necessity of sending real stalwarts whose past records simply justify their candidature. Can any man of average intelligence who is a little conversant with the trend of events, compare the work and worth of a stalwart like Mr. Jamnadas in the Assembly as well as in the Railway Finance and Advisory Committees, or a moderate like Mr. Jayakar. There is no denying the fact that these two gentlemen are head over ears superior to Mr. Dumasia in intelligence—in eloquence—in their capacity to study the various complicated problems of the Government and the people, and if at the sacrifice of one of them Mr. Dumasia is elected on the strength of the communal votes, will it speak highly in favour of the common sense and intelligence of the voters of our community? Unfortunately, Mr. Jayakar is in favour of a separate ticket from Mr. Jamnadas. It is possible Mr. Jayakar may have a promise of a sound support from some of his Parsee colleagues but on the other hand Mr. Jamnadas has his admirers amongst our community, and while this tug of war between these two worthies would surely impair one of their chances a union between the two as suggested by Mr. Sharasbudhe will be so very welcome and such a step will enhance the reputation of both these gentlemen in the eyes of all right-thinking persons. Cannot Mr. Jayakar make a friendly gesture to his colleagues and friend-in-arm, Mr. Jamnadas. It will be worthy of the high traditions of the political school of thoughts to which he claims he belongs. It was, indeed, an evil day when Mr. Jayakar sought a new role. I trust such appeal, when a country's cause is at stake, can never go unheeded by a person of Mr. Jayakar's disposition.—Yours, etc.,

KAIKOBAD F. NARIMAN.
Gresham Buildings. October 8th.

Fit in the morning
Fresh all day

"The results of diminished nerve-force comprise headache, loss of sleep, indigestion, easily induced fatigue, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of memory and a lack of vigour in all physical functions. To overcome these conditions science has produced Sanatogen. The gain through its aid is permanent; it builds up, fortifies and strengthens because it is a real cell food."

These are the words of Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, the well-known scientist. They prove what Sanatogen will do for you. And remember that Dr. Wheeler is only one of 24,000 physicians who tried Sanatogen and wrote to the makers about the splendid results obtained.

A tonic, the value of which has been proved so often and so clearly, is surely worth while trying.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how it will revitalize you, how it will overcome that debility and listlessness, how it will give you sound sleep at night and healthy energy in the day.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.

READ THIS TESTIMONIAL ABOUT
MARIANI TONIC WINE

M. GASTON DOUMERGUE, President of the French Republic Paris, says:—

"MARIANI WINE is highly relishing and excellent to the system; that is why I am so much attached to it."

Can be had of all Chemists or from
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, Bombay.

Why Suffer from Malaria?

Use—
ZANDU'S
MALARIA MIXTURE
and ROOT IT OUT

In Repeated Attacks of Fever with Enlargement of Spleen, Loss of Strength, Loss of Appetite

USE IT PROMPTLY & PERSISTENTLY

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14
SELLING BRANCH: Kalbadevi Road.

MALARIA MIXTURE: Ans. -/14/- per bottle; Rs. 9/- per dozen

List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

Free! Absolutely Free!!

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "e" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.
Write Now:
THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM,
P. B. 105, MADRAS.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
(Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT [illegible] at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market;
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given; and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission, rates, special charges, deposit, terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, 'phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 23877—22044.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin
For Rates and particular please write to
Manager, Swarajya.
Broadway, Madras

SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA

This is a new Series of short sketches dealing with the lives of the most eminent saints that have risen in India. These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies to be found in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught. A unique feature of these sketches consists in the numerous and choice quotations from the poems and utterances of these saints. Each volume has a fine frontispiece.

1. Dayaneshwar, 2. Ekanath,
3. Tukaram, 4. Namdev.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

Nammalwar	Vivekananda
Appar	Vallabhacharya
Nanda	Dayananda
Kabir & Nanak	Chaitanya
Ramakrishna	Ram Tirath

Price 4 as. each.
The doz. at a time Rs. Two.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Amritdhara YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR for accident and disease.

Headache, Earache, Toothache, Colic, Neuralgia, Acidity, Dysentry, Diarrhea, Vomitting, Cholera, Cold, Cough, Sorethroat, Influenza, Plague, Bleeding, Nausea, Neuresthenia, Venomous stings, and bites of Scorpion, Wasp, Bees, Serpent, Mad Dog and other insects; Wounds, Hurts, Bruises, Ulcers, Ring-worm, Eczema &c. &c.

ARE ALL CURED BY ITS EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL USE.

Price Rs. 2/8/- per phial. Sample phial -/8/- only.

Directions for use can be had in English or any Vernacular.

For more particulars write for free booklet "AMRIT" in English, Urdu, Sindhi, Hindi, Marathi or Gujrati.

ADDRESS:—"AMRITDHARA" 13 Lahore.

THE MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

Bombay Agent—GHULAM HUSSAIN VALI MAHAMMED, DEVJI PIRBHAI Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

READ

Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A: J D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA—Mr. P. K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S Perkar
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Mr Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr P S Apte
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA Mr. V A Kildodar.
GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
HYDRABAD SIND—S J Co-operative Society,
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Waruno and Co
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat.
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chande
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society,
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag,—
Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.,
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L.V.Saptarshi
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyar & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.
SURAT—Mr. O. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

ALSO

All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

AND

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

SCISSORS CIGARETTES

Good, honest cigarettes with a good, honest reputation.

MADE IN ENGLAND

The Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd.

Wonderful Predictions by the Astrologer who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR FUTURE? If so, send your selected questions and a copy of your horoscope or the exact time of writing the letter and you will get their correct answers. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1. For each extra question An. 4. Life reading for one year (Monthly details) Rs. 4, (Weekly details) Rs. 10. "JAYAVASIKARANI" TALISMAN for achieving success in all undertakings Rs. 2 each. Postage extra.

V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRA-PATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumantapasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-26 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the heading "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTHY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

125

Endurance

At work or play, in sickness or in health, endurance counts. The healthful stimulation of

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

is just the help you need on the high road to success or recovery. Horlicks is made in a moment with hot or cold water

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

WEST END WATCHES

All Prices Down!

Reduced Price List FREE on Reques

The assurance of exchange stability implied by Government's acceptance of the Currency Commission's Report, enables us to make gratifying reductions in our prices, which we are putting into immediate effect.

Every 'West End' watch is a perfect, long-service time-keeper and everyone can afford one at the low prices now announced.

IMPORTANT: If you already possess our current Catalogue (No. 72), ask for Price List 'X'. If you have no Catalogue, ask for Price List 'A'.

WEST END WATCH Co.

BOMBAY, ... CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BORAB P. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.